WEST PAKISTAN YEAR BOOK

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FOREWORD

Encouraged by the welcome which the first West Pakistan Year Book received in various quarters last year, we are presenting our second Year Book with greater confidence. This book portrays the progress made by the departments of the Government of West Pakistan since integration and thus a reader will find factual and comprehensive answers to many a question relating to administrative activities in all regions of the province. Useful statistical data have been brought up to date and, in some cases, elaborated by charts and graphs.

We are grateful for the favourable press comments and reactions received from the readers of the previous edition and hope that we will be favoured with suggestions for improvements this year also.

Director, Public Relations,

Lahore, August 14, 1957 West Pakistan

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WEST PAKISTAN

The West Pakistan Province, the western wing of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, is the cradle of one of the earliest known civilizations. Evidence of this culture, known to archaeologists as the Indus Valley Civilization, dating back 4,000 years before the Christian era, is to be found along the Indus River Valley in the province. The excavations at Moen-jo-Daro disclose well-planned houses, public buildings, broad thoroughfares and elaborate drainage systems. Implements of chert and quartz and examples of pictographic art have been discovered which bear silent testimony to the advanced culture of that early age.

Physical Features

West Pakistan lies between 24 and 37 degrees north and 61 and 67 degrees east and is a land of great scenic contrast. It touches the Himalayan foot-hills and the Karakorum mountains in the north, separated by a thin stretch of mountain ranges from Russia, and sprawls from the Pamirs down to the Arabian sea. It adjoins Iran and Afghanistan on the west and north-west, and India on the east and south-east.

Five big rivers flow down from the Himalayas in the north to the Arabian sea in the south—a distance of about 800 miles. They are the Indus, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi and the Sutlej. They together irrigate about 700-mile wide valley which is one of the richest wheat and cotton growing areas in Asia.

From the snow-covered peaks in the north, where heights of 25,000 feet are quite common, the land slopes down southwards. The valleys of the foot-hills are full of orchards, while the riverine plains are one wide expanse of golden wheat land irrigated by a vast network of canals. Its barren, sunburnt mountains rent by huge chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains. The sea coast is arid and devoid of vegetation, but the sea is full of a large variety of fish which support a big industry. The people are, therefore, sturdy and industrious and skilled in various handicrafts.

Area and Population

The area of West Pakistan is 309,424 square miles, which is more than 80 per cent of the total area of Pakistan. The population according to the 1951 census is 32·653 millions, and the estimated population in mid-July 1957 is 34·761 millions. The density of population per square mile ranges between 6·0 in the Kalat division to 586·0 in the Lahore division. The Lahore division has also the highest urban population which is 28·7 per cent of its total.

The province is predominantly inhabited by Muslims who form 97·1 per cent of the total population.

Climate

There are three well-defined seasons in West Pakistan, winter, summer and the rainy season. In some parts of the province, winter is extremely cold but generally dry. The summer starts in mid-April and during the next three months temperature in the plains may reach 120 degrees (Fahrenheit), and 28 degrees in winter. There is slight rainfall in the province. The average at Lahore and Peshawar during 1956 was 25·99 and 21·06 inches respectively. Most of the province has a cool and pleasant climate from November to March.

Mineral Resources

The mineral resources of the province are equally plentiful. It is rich in oil, coal, copper, sulphur, natural gas and gypsum. It has the distinction of having the largest salt deposits as well as the second largest chromite deposits in the world. It grows and exports cotton of the finest variety. Moreover, it exports wool and hides and skins of animals fed on its green pastures.

People and their Customs

West Pakistan is inhabited by people majority of whom are Aryans by race. The Greeks, the Arabs, the Turks, the Mughals and other races also found their way to the fertile plains and settled in the beautiful green valleys of the north-western frontier or the vast land of rivers. During the course of time, they all have intermingled in varying degrees, throughout the province except in distant and relatively under-developed places like Kafristan and Mekran. The people's mode of living, occupations and degree of prosperity vary from place to place in accordance with the natural conditions.

Though the population is predominantly agriculturist, the people of the hilly tracts in the north-western regions do not depend solely on the land because of rough land and extremely severe climate. They usually migrate to the central and southern tracts during winter. The people of central and southern regions depend on agriculture. Here, fertile lands and a network of canals has made the farmers' lot easier than in other parts of the province.

The customs and festivals of the people of West Pakistan are derived from their Muslim heritage. The main festivals of Eed-ul-Fitr and Eed-ul-Azha are observed in almost the same manner throughout the province. Local festivals are few and typical of the agricultural people.

There is similarity in dresses also. The popular male dress is turban, shirt and *shalwar* with certain variations in the form of wearing them and the length of cloth used. The women's dresses, however, are somewhat different in different regions, but the *shalwar-kamees-dopatta* style is very popular.

The popular dishes all over the province are the same with a slight difference. Preparations from wheat and meat form the main diet. In the central region, rice is taken in a fairly large quantity. Fish is taken in all parts. In the northern regions, roasted meat is popular and is preferred to curry. The people in the central region are specially fond of curd and *lassi* (butter milk).

Languages

Although English is the official language of Pakistan at present, a provision has been made in the constitution to enable Urdu to acquire this status in the West Pakistan Province. Other main regional languages in the province are : Sindhi, Punjabi and Pushto.

On the intellectual plane, West Pakistan's regional languages show a remarkable unity of thought, ideology and atmosphere. Their works and vocabulary, their literary themes and ideas seem to spring from one common cultural pool. What is more, all the regional languages are written in substantially the same script.

Art and Literature

The roots of West Pakistan's culture lie deep in antiquity. It is as old as history itself. Throughout the corridors of time—Moen-jo-Daro, Harappa and Taxila—West pakistan has remained a distinct cultural unity. Historically, the people of this province have been a prosperous race who found ample leisure to relish finer things of life. Agriculture being their main profession from time immemorial, the basis of their culture has been agrarian. On this foundation, the Pakistani culture sprang up under the strong influence of the Arabic, the Persian and the Turkish achievements of later centuries.

The Muslims coming from outside mainly from Arabia, Mesopotamia or Central Asia fused into one indistinguishable whole, the catalytic agent being the new environment and cultural atmosphere of Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. These people came as conquerors, soldiers,, traders and missionaries; they spoke their own languages. But with the passage of time these languages mingled with each other to produce a new rich language known as Urdu.

The first poet whose works has come down to us was the historian, soldier and saint, Amir Khusro. He was the first Urdu poet and a contemporary of Dante. He was also a renowned musician, scholar, mystic, historian and a courtier of Sultan Alauddin Khilji. To him goes the credit of introducing *bahar* and *basant* khiyals to the classical music.

In architecture, the Muslims evolved about 13 different styles in the sub-continent. Though some of the noblest examples of this have remained in India, many fine examples are found in West Pakistan and Kashmir. Yet though left in India, the monuments and buildings of Agra and Delhi are entirely outside the Indian tradition and are an essential heritage of Pakistani culture.

In painting, Muslim influences resulted in the Mughal and Rajput schools and they can be felt in the congress schools of Hindu painting. However, M. A. Rehman Chughtai's work is a living embodiment of the Muslim heritage of art. The fine work of the Kashmiri artisans and craftsmen in wood lacquer *papier*, wool and silk shows how Islamic influences penetrated deep into the aesthetic values of everyday life.

In poetry, both national and regional, one can see the international basis and essential continuity of Muslim cultural tradition. Multi-lingualism is a heritage of the Muslims of Pakistan ; even today, people use more than one languages. Iqbal has written some of his best works in both Urdu and Persian. Some modern writers have used both English and Urdu with equal facility. To a modern mind much of the Urdu poet's imagery may seem conventional yet in imaginative effect it is deep and intense.

The essentially Muslim quality of Pakistani culture is not confined to the middle of educated classes and Urdu, but is found in a very marked degree in the popular literature of East Pakistan and various areas in West Pakistan where people speak their own regional languages.

The regional literature deals with the joys and sorrows of the people, their hopes and ideals. Most of the narratives are about popular figures of legend and history. The favourists are Laila Majnoo of Arabia, Shireen and Farhad of Iran, with local lovers like Hir Ranja, Sassi Punnu and Sohni Mahiwal, equally tragic but undying in appeal. Equally popular are versions of Sassi Punnu and Sohni Mahiwal by the great Sindhi mystic Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit. His poetry also demonstrates how the cultural and literary basis of all Islamic countries is the same, moulded by the same sources of inspiration. The Pushto poetry conforms to the same general principle stated above with regard to the regional or national literature of West Pakistan. Nature has not quite been generous to the valiant Pathans, but their history has been long, arduous and brilliant. Khushal Khan Khattak is the national poet of Pushto and is loved by many for his mysticism, lyrical grace and beauty.

The West Pakistan Government, fully alive to the cultural needs and aspirations of the people, has set apart substantial funds for the promotion of literary and cultural activities in the province. Institutions like the Board for the Advancement of Literature (Lahore), Sind Adabi Board (Karachi), Pushto Academy (Peshawar) and Bazm-i-Iqbal are receiving official patronage in pursuance of government's desire to step up cultural activities.

Administrative Set-up

The West Pakistan Government is headed by a Governor who has a Council of 12 Ministers and two Deputy Ministers. The allocation of portfolios is given in the appendix. There is a provincial legislature having 310 members out of which 14 members are from Karachi Corporation area. Seven seats are vacant. The district-wise names of the M. L. As. are given in the appendix.

The West Pakistan Government Secretariat in Lahore has the following 15 permanent departments :—

(1) Communications and Works
(2) Development and Irrigation
(3) Education
(4) Finance
(5) Food and Agriculture
(6) Services and General Administration (It also functions as the secretariat of the Chief Minister)
(7) Health
(8) Home
(9) Industries, Commerce and Labour
(10) Information
(11) Law
(12) Refugees and Rehabilitation
(13) Revenue
(14) Social Welfare and Local Government
(15) Tribal Affairs

The province is divided into ten divisions and 50 districts. Each division is under the direct charge of a Commissioner, whereas a Deputy Commissioner is incharge of a district and is also the District Magistrate (List in appendix).

Integration of Services

The process of integration of the various provincial and state services continued during the last year. The Services Department implemented the decisions taken on the report of the Council of Administration for West Pakistan in regard to the formation of the new service cadres, the absorption of the

pre-unification services therein and the principles which should govern the future recruitment to these services. In conveying government orders on these matters all departments, care was taken to see that the promotion prospects of the existing personnel were safeguarded and that any violent dislocation of the existing administrative structure is avoided. Clear principles were laid down for determining the seniority of the pre-unification officers and the staff in the new cadres, and of the new entrants to the all-West Pakistan services. Instructions were issued to all departments in the matter of determination of cadres of the subordinate services under their administrative control, in consultation with the Services Department in order to ensure consistency of treatment.

Integration of staff from the former provincial and state secretariats presented a problem of great magnitude. In sheer numbers, there was far more staff in the combined units than the requirement of the new provincial secretariat. The pattern, the organisation and the structure of departments of the secretariats was markedly different in each unit. Selection of staff had, therefore, to be made from each unit to meet the requirements of the West Pakistan Secretariat. In doing so, care was taken to see that the integrating units received fair representation in the secretariat. This process was completed and the new secretariat organised in accordance with the scheme laid down by the Council of Administration. This, however, rendered a large number of ministerial staff surplus. Their number, along with that of the surplus officers, was nearly 700. The surplus officers and staff were absorbed in attached departments of the provincial government and their regional offices. Besides, there were 79 re-employed and 83 contract officers. Individual cases were examined for absorption and those not required were given notice of discharge.

The integration of the high courts in West Pakistan and of the public service commissions has also been completed. The Anti-corruption Department, comprising the agencies which existed in the various regions, has also been re-organised and placed under the administrative control of a director.

Quicker Disposal

Effective steps have been taken to eliminate delays and curtail the red-tape. In the first place, there has been some decentralization of financial and other powers which has produced good results. The secretariat is also being re-organized for that purpose. The old system of carrying out official work is being re-organized by fusing the functions of assistants, superintendents and the branch officer into those of the section officer. The new system which has, so far, been introduced in five departments has greatly curbed delays in the disposal of work. Other secretariat departments will also be re-organized on these lines shortly.

Unification of Laws

The Law Department of the Government of West Pakistan tenders advice to various provincial departments and offices on all legal matters including interpretation of laws and rules and orders having the force of law. It conducts government litigation, arranges government representation in criminal cases, files appeals, where necessary against orders of acquittal and makes applications for enhancement of sentences and convictions and defends civil suits against the state its officials. Bills, ordinances, statutory notifications, rules, orders, etc., are drafted and scrutinised by this department. The Law Department further deals with all matters relating to the work of the legislative assembly and maintains record of action taken by government on the resolution passed by the House.

Elections are no more the concern of this department as, according to the provisions of the constitution, this subject is now included in the Federal List. It is, however, still controlling the administrative affairs of the Election Petitions Tribunal which was constituted for the trial of election petitions against elections to the Interim Legislative Assembly of West Pakistan. The chairman and the two members of the tribunal have resigned and it is to be reconstituted. The offices of the Solicitor, the Advocate-General, the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, and the Election Petitions Tribunal, West Pakistan, are also under the administrative control of the Law Department.

Nine bills were revised by the Law Department and sent to the administrative departments concerned. One bill has been referred to the federal government for enactment as a President's act. Thirty-two bills are being examined at present.

Twenty-nine bills were published under the proviso of rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of West Pakistan during the year 1956, out of which 17 bills were passed by the provincial assembly during the session held in January-March 1957. Sixteen of them received the assent of the Governor and the remaining one is awaiting assent.

Thirty ordinances were promulgated by the Governor of West Pakistan under article 102 of the constitution. None of them are in force now.

The West Pakistan Foodstuffs (Control) Ordinance, 1957, was promulgated by the President on 6th April 1957 under article 102 of the constitution to provide for the continuance of powers to control the supply and distribution and trade and commerce in foodstuffs. This is still in force.

Public Service Commission

During the period from 14th October 1955 to the end of 1956, the West Pakistan Public Service Commission advertised 674 posts for which 2,609 candidates applied. Out of these 1,329 candidates were interviewed. Seven more candidates were considered in absentia. Further, the cases of 79 candidates were considered for employment in a temporary capacity pending recruitment on a regular basis.

The commission also tendered advice on 46 cases of promotion involving 150 officers and on eight cases of re-employment of retired persons. Twelve disciplinary cases, two appeals and one case of reduction in pension were referred to the commission during this period.

Twenty-three cases of claims for wound gratuity or injury pensions were considered by the commission. It also examined five cases of reimbursement of legal expenses incurred by government servants in defending themselves in the proceedings instituted against them for acts committed by them in the discharge of their duties.

Competitive Examinations

One of the functions of the commission is to hold competitive examinations for recruitment to the provincial services. Only one such examination was held during the period. Seventy-four candidates were admitted to the examination out of whom 38 appeared and five qualified.

The commission also held 10 different departmental and language examinations prescribed for the officers of the former Sind province. The number of candidates admitted to these examinations was 84 out of whom 69 appeared and 38 passed.

In order to eliminate hardship to candidates involved in coming to headquarters from far-off places, the commission held interviews at important centres throughout the province, namely, Karachi, Hyderabad, Peshawar and Abbottabad.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The increased tepmo of governmental activity both in the fields of economic development as well as social uplift has been reflected in the revenue budget for the year 1957-58 which indicates an expansion of 14 per cent over the revised estimates of the preceding fiscal year. After integration there had been an increase of nearly Rs. 2·7 crore in the estimated revenue receipts of the unified province for the year 1956-57. According to the revised estimates for that year, the revenue receipts indicate a further increase to the extent of Rs. 1·38 crore and the budget estimates for the current year show that the revenue receipts will go up by ancther Rs. 4·06 crore. The revenue expenditure during the current year also shows an increase of about Rs. 8 crore over the revised expenditure as shown below:—

	Revised Estimate (1956-57) Rs.	*Budget Estimate* (1957-58) Rs.
Revenue Receipts	58.68 crore	63.64 crore
Revenue Expenditure	54.93 crore	63.20 crore
Surplus	3.75 crore	44 lac
Capital Expenditure	44.00 crore	45.00 crore

In former years, expenditure on beneficent activities in most of the integrated units did not exceed 20 to 30 per cent of the total revenue budget. During the current financial year, however, the beneficent activities of the West Pakistan Government account for as much as 46 per cent of the total revenue expenditure. This record increase does not include the extraordinary expenditure on rehabilitation and civil works.

Budget Highlights

1. While expenditure on an item like charges on collection of taxes has been reduced from Rs. 3·31 crore before integration to Rs. 2·07 crore, the provisions for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Industries Departments have been increased by 133, 29 and 35 per cent over the preceding years.

2. The allocation for divisional development boards for the next year has been increased to Rs. 60 lac. The previous grant for the Development Fund amounting to Rs. 50 lac has been made non-lapsable.

3. Class IV government servants have been exempted from payment of their children's fee up to the middle standard in all government schools. In addition, a sum of Rs. 12 lac has been set apart for providing relief to them.

4. The electricity tariff on tube-wells sunk for agricultural purposes has been reduced from 24 to 15 pies all over the province.

5. A sum of Rs. one crore has been provided for flood control measures.

6. The provision of *taccavi* loans for agricultural purposes has been increased from Rs. 20 lac in the current financial year's budget to Rs. one crore.

7. A provision of Rs. 80 lac has been made for extension of electrification in rural areas and for providing general and industrial service connections.

8. The budget provides for setting up of 482 primary schools, 45 middle schools and 24 high schools. A pre-cadet college will be started at Mirpur Khas. A sum of Rs. 10 lac has been provided for compulsory military training in educational institutions.

9. A sum of Rs. 6,75,000 has been provided for establishing a directorate of technical education to give a scientific and technical bias to education.

10. A sum of Rs. 89 lac has been provided for the universities and Rs. 30,50,000 for scholarships and stipends.

11. Provisions have been made for the construction of 10 welfare homes, four leperhomes, four homes for the blind and one artificial limb centre with three sub-centres.

12. A sum of Rs. 2,83,31,000 has been provided for the backward frontier regions as compared to the provision of Rs. 97,20,800 during the current financial year.

13. A sum of Rs. 74,000 has been provided for a legal centre at Lahore which will provide facilities for research and advancement of legal training.

14. One scholarship for training abroad in journalism and ten stipends for similar training within the country have been sanctioned.

Enhanced Allowances

The formation of One Unit necessitated the integration of pay scales of gazetted and non-gazetted services. The future pay scales of 14 gazetted services and miscellaneous posts were enforced during the current year with retrospective effect from the date of integration. It was also decided to enhance the dearness, house rent, capital and conveyance allowances of low-paid officials, especially class IV government servants (peons, etc.) and approve certain other concessions for them. The additional cost of these benefits and concessions, granted on a uniform basis throughout the province to provide relief and remove the existing disparities, is estimated at Rs. 50 lac.

Small Savings for Development

The small savings scheme has amply manifested its usefulness in exploring and exploiting the natural resources and in expanding the development programmes. In the year 1954-55, Rs. 53 lac were loaned to the provincial government for development enterprises while in the year 1956-57 a still higher sum of Rs. 75 lac was placed at the disposal of the provincial government out of the proceeds of the scheme.

Investments

The popularity of the savings scheme can well be gauged from the fact that since independence the gross investment in the purchase of savings certificates in the provice excluding the federal area has come to Rs. 11,21,00,000. In the current year the investment in 1956 rose from Rs. 1,77,00,000 to Rs. 1,83,10,158, showing an over-all increase of about Rs. 7 lac.

The savings certificates are available in denominations varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000 and fetch a handsome profit at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{5}$ per cent according to the period of their duration ranging from five to ten years. Another feature of the scheme is that any amount up to 20 per cent of the income invested by anyone with an annual income up to Rs. 25,000 is income-tax free.

Of Rs. 1,83,10,158 collected during the year over Rs. 70 lac were invested during the last quarter of the year, i.e., June to March 1957. The Gujranwala and Rawalpindi districts exceeded their targets and invested Rs. 9,78,324 and Rs. 20,26,320 respectively. Gujranwala was awarded inter-district challenge shield of small savings scheme. This district has been collecting more than its quota during the last three successive years while Rawalpindi surpassed the targets during the last two years. Similarly, the amounts collected in Lahore, Lyallpur, Peshawar, Gujrat, Jhelum, Jhang and Mianwali totalled Rs. 37,79,477, Rs. 12,59,288, Rs. 11,86,895, Rs. 9,27,053, Rs. 72,533 and Rs. 3,05,171 respectively.

Authorized Agents

After integration the scheme has been re-organised and additional staff has been provided to adequately cover all areas. It has also been extended to the post office savings bank (fixed and joint deposits) and the postal life insurance. Under this scheme all non-gazetted government servants other than those serving in the judiciary and Police Department will be eligible for appointment as authorized agents who will be paid commission at prescribed rates. Even the Posts and Telegraphs employees will be permitted to convass for both the post office savings certificates and fixed and joint fixed savings bank deposits but they will be controlled by the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, and allowed to draw honorarium through the post office.

Procedure

In the case of life insurance the authorized agents will have to obtain the agency from the Director, Postal Life Insurance, Karachi, and the payment of honorarium due on business secured in connection with postal life insurance will be made by the post office on receipt of an authority in this behalf from the Director at Karachi. No commission or honorarium will, however, be allowed on deposits in current savings bank accounts. The appointing authority for the authorized agents will be the tehsildars or taluaqadars as the case may be under the over-all control of the Deputy Commissioners or Political Agents.

FLOODS

West Pakistan has been facing, almost annually, a grave situation as a result of devastating floods since 1947. People had not yet fully recovered from the havoc caused by the unprecedented floods of 1955 when the integrated province was again visited by floods in 1956. The 1956 floods caused heavy damage to public works and private property almost in all the divisions of West Pakistan. An area of 29,065 sq. miles was affected including 3,407 sq. miles of cultivated area which was damaged extensively. The following table shows the extent of damage done :—

(1) Number of villages affected	11,609
(2) Number of houses damaged or destroyed	1,64,598
(3) Quantity of foodgrain destroyed	43,863 tons
(4) Quantity of *bhoosa* destroyed	38,367 tons
(5) Value of crops destroyed	7,92,90,108 rupees
(6) Loss of human life	160
(7) Number of persons injured	181

The damage caused to the irrigation works in the province was heavy. The repairs have been estimated to cost Rs. 10,700,000. The estimated cost of repairs to the damaged property of other departments including Food, Forests, Electricity, Health, Animal Husbandry, etc., amounts to Rs. 10,42,174.

Lahore Protection Bund

The damage done to the perennial and non-perennial canals, headwork bunds, link channels, etc., during the floods of 1956 necessitated about 79 crores c.ft. of earthwork for ensuring the restoration of the agricultural economy of the province. This stupendous work was completed within a period of six months through the collective endeavours of government departments, the army and the people. Moreover, the work of repairing, raising and strengthening the

Lahore protection bund has been carried out at a huge cost of Rs. 30 lac while another sum of Rs. 7,40,000 has been sanctioned for the procurement of the following articles :—

Steel pontoon bailey bridge	1,100 ft.
Treasle bridge	400 R. ft.
Four-wheel drive diesel trucks	Two.

Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,72,500 has been sanctioned for the purchase of additional wireless sets for issuing flood warnings more promptly and in time in the flood-affected areas. For rescue work during the flood emergency, the following provisions have been made :—

(1) 20 out-board motors, 100 life jackets and 50 life-bouys at an estimated cost of Rs. one lac.

(2) 23 Jeep cars at a cost of Rs. 3,20,536.

(3) 200 boats at a cost of Rs. 1,20,316.

Relief Measures

The West Pakistan Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30 lac for affording relief to the flood sufferers. Additional sums of Rs. 2,23,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 from the provincial Flood Relief Fund and Governor's Fund respectively, were also made available for the same purpose. Over and above these sums, the provincial government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 80 lac for the grant of *taccavi* loans to flood-affected persons; fifty per cent of this loan was to be interest-bearing while the remaining fifty per cent to be interest-free. Moreover, considerable quantities of various medicines were also distributed among the flood sufferers. In addition, 20,000 tons of wheat seed was made available to the various divisions in the province for distribution among the farmers at a price not exceeding Rs. 13-4-0 per maund. The actual work of distribution of various commodities for flood relief is entrusted to divisional commissioners and district officers. The Flood Relief Commissioner, chiefly, coordinates this work assisted by a flood relief committee and heads of departments concerned.

Flood Committee

A high-level flood committee was set up to deal with the problems arising from heavy rains and floods which have become an annual feature. The committee has been entrusted with the following main task :—

(*a*) To devise measures for reducing the intensity of floods.

(*b*) To prepare a flood manual containing definite instructions and measures to be adopted by each department before, during and after the floods.

As the problem of flood control is essentially technical in nature, a technical sub-committee was set up, with the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, as its chairman, with the following terms of reference as approved by the flood committee.

(1) To state the flood problem in West Pakistan.

(2) To enumerate the areas affected and their brief description.

(3) To formulate proposals to deal with the problem in each area.

(4) To suggest measures for preventing or minimizing the intensity of floods.

(5) To suggest measures for preventing or minimizing damage by floods.

(6) To suggest ways and means for repairing flood damages .

(7) To recommend measures, in the form of standing instructions to field officers to cope with emergent situations in the different areas.

(8) To review the existing flood warning system with a view to obtaining and disseminating warnings in time.

The main functions of this technical sub-committee are to prepare a short-term plan for the execution of measures required to be completed before the floods visit the province during the current year, and an over-all plan for the control of floods which may consist of one or two five-year plans.

Much ground has been covered by the sub-committee and work is either completed or is in progress on various important preventive schemes, forming part of the short-term plan and with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,59,65,000 These schemes include—

(1) Construction of a channel for the diversion of flood water of Rohi Nala near Kasur.

(2) Repairs to Balloki-Sulemanki Link.

(3) Repairs to Sulemanki Headworks.

(4) Repairs to Islam Headworks.

(5) Construction of a bund from the Empress Bridge to Goth Lashkar (Bahawalpur City).

(6) Bahawalpur Samsatta Bund.

(7) Panjnad Headworks.

(8) Construction of Michin Bund, Rahimyarkhan and Dalla Division.

(9) Construction of a by-pass channel at Sidhnai Headworks.

(10) Diversion of Hudiara Nala.

Waterheads in India

As for the over-all plan for the control of floods, it has to be emphasised that the waterheads and upper catchment areas of the Indus basin rivers are located in India out of the control of the West Pakistan Government. The flood control problem is being tackled as a practical proposition from the points these rivers enter West Pakistan and towards the various stages of their flow. A special engineering staff is being engaged to evolve a solution for the prevention of floods mainly in the Indus basin.

1957 Floods

During the month of July-August 1957, floods have again visited the province though on a smaller scale. The rivers Ravi, Chenab and Sutlej registered an alarming rise in their level. Particularly the Ravi, became dangerous at various places, affecting a considerable number of villages in districts Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Lahore, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. The river has also caused an 80 feet wide breach in the right marginal bund near Sidhnai, thus inundating scores of villges in the Jhang and Lyallpur districts. Damage to crops and property appears, to be heavy but loss of human life is. however, negligible. The government has undertaken flood relief measures promptly without the least delay.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

The affairs of land administration including assessment and collection of land revenue, surveys and records, land tenure laws, *taccavi* loans, consolidation of holdings, land leases, colonization, rectangulation and settlement, are managed and supervised by the Revenue Department.

The dawn of independence brought in its wake a number of problems for this department, the chief being the rehabilitation of millions of refugees. This task, colossal though it was, was handled promptly and is almost completed. The integration brought with itself increased responsibilities and duties for the department. Accordingly the Board of Revenue was constituted to shoulder these new responsibilities. It has been entrusted with all the powers, responsibilities and functions which were exercised by the Financial Commissioners and Commissioners before integration.

Land Records

One of the most important functions performed by the Revenue Department is the maintenance of an up-to-date record of rights and interests in all government and private lands. This work is done by the Department of Land Records subordinate thereto. These records not only serve as an authentic proof of ownership of land but also facilitate the determination and realization of land revenue. For the preparation of such records settlement operations are conducted periodically in every district by the Department of Land Records. Lands are measured and assessed for revenue realisation according to the yield.

The term for carrying out settlement in various districts of the former Punjab viz., Sialkot, Gujrat, Shahpur, Sheikhupura, Multan, Jhang, etc., had expired since long but new operations could not be taken in hand for want of funds and lack of trained staff. Withal this settlement operations were started in the urban area of Lahore. The assessment work in this area was completed in 1956 as a result of which government revenue income has increased from Rs. 1,15,527 to Rs. 4,95,000 annually.

Settlement work has also been started in Rawalpindi and much of the spade work has been completed. The settlement operations were also initiated in Montgomery from November 1, 1955, and are expected to conclude by 1959. It has further been decided that such operations should be started in other districts of the former Punjab during the year 1957-58 even without the revision of records of rights. The settlement operations are also in progress in the Quetta division. The tehsils are being taken one by one. At present the work is going on in Sibi and Hindubagh tehsils.

Consolidation of holdings

Another useful work done by the Department of Land Records is the consolidation of holdings with a view to checking the fragmentation of holdings. The work which is immensely advantageous for the land-owners has become all the more essential in consequence of the enforcement of the Shariat Act which has multiplied the number of heirs and is resulting in further fragmentation of land. The consolidation work has been in progress in the districts of Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum, Attock, Mianwali, and Muzaffargarh and by the end of 1956 an area of 10,65,877 acres spread over 793 villages was consolidated in these districts. This work was also started in Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan districts.

Killabandi

This *killabandi* is another special feature of the work done by the Land Records Department. This work remained in progress in the Thal area comprising the Khushab tehsil of Shahpur district, Bhakkar and Mianwali tehsils of Mianwali district and Leiah and Kot Adu tehsils of Muzaffargarh district. It has almost been completed in Khushab and Mianwali tehsils and resulted in the formation of new chaks where thousands of refugee families have been settled. Similar operations have been carried out in Taunsa Barrage area, which will facilitate early colonization and enable the government to tackle food problem.

The development of the excluded area of D. G. Khan has been engaging the attention of the central and provincial governments for a long time past.

As a first step it was thought advisable to prepare proper records of rights to safeguard the rights and interests of right-holders of various *tumans*. Owing to the hilly nature of the area it was not possible for the revenue staff to carry out measurement independently. The Department of the Survey of Pakistan was, therefore, requested to assist. The work is expected to be completed shortly.

Colonization

Beset with the serious problem of shortage of food which devour cur foreign exchange, the Revenue Department has embarked upon an ambitious programme for bringing under cultivation every inch of fallow land so as to step up food production in the province and ameliorate the lot of millions of toiling landless peasants. A high-level conference of the Commissioners and high ranking officials was held in Lahore in summer 1957 at which important decisions were taken for bringing under cultivation the riverine and other fallow land as also about the grant of facilities and concessions to the peasants with a view to giving a fillip to the grow-more-food activities. It was also decided to proceed apace with the colonization of new barrage land. The department has already in hand the Thal Project scheme which has shown marvellous results. This scheme was enforced in 1948 and covers an area of 21,77,600 acres of which 8,84,480 acres are to be developed by the owners themselves and the remaining 12,87,120 acres are to be developed by the Thal Development Authority. The water-supply is being provided by the Main Line Canal taken out from the Indus at Kalabagh, having the discharge capacity of 6,000 to 10,000 cusecs. The Thal Development Authority has already allotted 8,63,552 acres under different schemes and a vast number of landless refugees, petty refugee landlords, displaced Christians, army personnel, landless local and refugee tenants, etc., have been benefited.

Taunsa Barrage Project

This is another important project which provides for an assured and regular weir-controlled supply of water to an area of approximately 19 lac acres of proprietary and government lands in Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh districts. The barrage which is in an advanced stage of construction is expectd to be completed in 1958.

Ghulam Muhammad and Guddu Barrage Schemes

These two schemes aim at bringing under cultivation vast sandy tracts in the former Sind and will, on completion, go a long way in easing the food scarcity. The Ghulam Muhammad Barrage scheme covers an area of 72,48,663 acres while the Guddu Barrage covers 26,66,666 acres. The colonization scheme for the former is being given final touches and envisages the allotment of about 2 lac acres—in the first instance, to tenants, private persons, army personnel, etc., on lease and sale basis. The construction work on the Guddu Barrage is progressing apace.

Besides, the department has promulgated the Utilization of Waste and Arable Lands Act, requiring the land-owners to bring under plough every inch of their vacant and waste land. The act provides that any land not brought under cultivation for four consecutive harvests will be taken into possession by the government. About 10,000 notices were issued to land-owners under the act. These measures are expected to go a long way in increasing food production. In addition, the department has enforced grow-more-food scheme and also the tube-well scheme under which plots of 200 acres each have been allotted to 295 persons for 20 years.

Integration of Revenue Laws

The Board of Revenue has taken up the work of unifying the existing land administration laws of the various territories comprising West Pakistan. So far the board has examined about 50 enactments of various integrating units and prepared 18 bills which have been referred to the Revenue Department for action. The board has also drawn up proposals on agrarian reforms and submitted to the government for necessary action.

A sum of about Rs. 70 lacs was distributed as *taccavi* loans under the Agriculturist Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act throughout the province for the improvement of land and for the purchase of seed, bullocks, agricultural implements, etc. An additional sum of Rs. 35,80,000 was distributed as interest-free *taccavi* to the flood-stricken people for the purchase of seed, repair of *karazes*, etc.

THE THAL PROJECT

The Thal Project is a gigantic multiple development scheme which aims at bringing under cultivation centuries-old waterless sandy tracts and dunes and constructing canals, roads, townships, farms, *mandis*, schools, hospitals, factories, etc. The project on completion promises to increase the annual production of agricultural wealth in the province and add to the over-all economic prosperity.

The project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 17,94,24,000 in all its aspects, was conceived of for the first time in 1870. The task stupendous, as it was, had to be undertaken intermittently and suspended from time to time for paucity of funds and other technical difficulties. The acquisition of land from private proprietors was in itself a task of great magnitude. Nearly 9 lakh acres have been acquired against cash compensation. It was, however, finally put into operation in the year 1949 by constituting the Thal Development Authority on August 29, 1949. The authority is managed by a board consisting of a chairman, three official members, three non-official members and three heads of the provincial Veterinary, Education, and Forest Departments who are associate members. Two of the non-official members are M. L. As. elected from the area.

Irrigation

To irrigate nearly two million acres of arid land one main canal called the Main Line Upper was taken off from the Indus at Kalabagh. This is a lined channel with a capacity of 6,000 cusecs capable of being increased to 10,000 cusecs. The irrigation project contemplates the construction of 230 miles of main and branch canals and 1,630 miles of distributaries and minors. Up to date, the total length of the former and much of the latter have been completed. The main canal trifurcates at its tail into the Main Line Lower, the Muhajir Branch and the Dullewala Branch with capacities of 5,524 cusecs, 1,163 cusecs and 613 cusecs respectively.

Colonization

The total area covered by the project is 21,71,604 acres of which 8,85,955 acres are to be developed by the proprietors and the remaining 12,85,649 acres by the T. D. A. This area includes 3,46,871 acres of state land. The authority has also taken up the development of 3,02,558 acres of uncommanded area by tube-well lift irrigation and masonry well irrigation.

Out of the total of 12,85,649 acres to be developed by the authority, 8,63,552 acres have been allotted to the various categories of persons. Over 68,700 acres have been allotted to landless refugees, 82,236, acres to refugees with 300 units or less, 8,273 acres to Christians, 41,654 acres to army personnel, 1,358 acres to local proprietors of various districts whose area was reduced by compulsory acquisition, and 17,739 acres to *tiringuzars*.

Another notable feature of the colonization scheme is that special areas comprising 10,000 acres have been earmarked for allotment of Frontier tribesmen and 5,000 for allotment to artists, writers, poets, and another 10,000 acres for literate grants. So far more than 18,000 families have been settled on land in the Thal. While the price of land is recovered at Rs. 150 per acre in instalments extending over 35 years, the cost of other amenities like development charges, etc., is recoverable in ten years.

Besides, large tracts of land have been reserved for gardening and nursing scheme, allotment for sheep-breeding and grants to *mueens*. The entire reserved area comes to 3,14,781.

A tube-well scheme is also in operation in the Thal to irrigate uncommanded area. Since the Mianwali Hydel Project has been shelved for the time being it has been decided to implement the scheme by using diesel engines. Some 1,700 lots of 150 acres each have been allotted to various individuals.

Agriculture

The area under the agriculture division of the Thal Development Authority comes to 37,377 acres. This division runs 11 demonstration and seed farms, two gardens research farms, six lift irrigation farms, a reclamation farm and a



The Thal desert before cultivation

A young Thal settler with a rich harvest of wheat





N. type houses in Qaidabad—a new town built in the Thal

Jauharabad, a fast growing new town in the Thal, seen at night



sugar-cane farm. A large number of fruit gardens are spread over the length and breadth of the Thal. It is proposed that a seed fodder farm of 25,000 acres should be established.

Forests

Afforestation is another important activity. About 1,14,198 acres approximately 10 per cent of the gross area under development by the T. D. A. is under forests. Each village has a forest of 50 acres. Shelter belts have been planted along canals and roads to prevent choking by sand storms. Each cultivator is expected to plant four trees per acre. Nine plantations are being planted of 10,000 acres each, ten plantations of 3,200 acres each and three shelter belts of 500 acres each.

Cattle

In order to meet the livestock requirement of the area, the Livestock Research and Development Farm has been set up. The original provision for this farm was Rs. 43 lac to which the Commonwealth countries are contributing in the shape of machinery and good strains of livestock and poultry of the value around Rs. 55 lac. The farm covers an area of nearly 15,000 acres.

Health

During the past five years four hospitals, eleven dispensaries and three health centres have been established in the Thal and a mobile dispensary provided for distant villages. Big hospitals are under construction at Qaidabad and Bhakkar.

Education

There are now 75 schools in the area, of which one is a high school, five are middle schools and one a technical high school.

Industries

The industrialisation of the area is progressing satisfactorily. A cement factory contributed by Canada has gone into production, a fertilizer factory built with the aid of the U. S. A. is nearing completion. A sugar mill each has

been set at Jauharabad and Leiah; Qaidabad has a woollen mill, and two large textile mills have been set up at Liaquatabad and Bhakkar. A glass factory and a factory to manufacture penicillin are being contemplated.

Roads

Construction of roads is an important part of the development of the Thal. The total envisaged mileage of 660, costing Rs. 3.50 crore is nearly complete. The main highways built are from Mianwali to Khushab, Mianwali to Muzaffargarh and Khushab to Muzaffargarh, besides, numerous small connecting roads.

Finances of T. D. A.

The project ensures the total income of Rs. 19,32,96,000 from the sale of agricultural and urban land by auction, development charges to be recovered from the proprietors, recovery of expenditure on houses and machinery, afforestation, and grants-in-aid from the provincial and central governments. Against this, the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 17,94,24,000 including cost of acquisition of land, breaking up and development of land, artisan houses, community buildings, construction of *mandis*, water-supply tanks, creteways, roads, purchase of cattle, seeds, implements, etc.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The construction of numerous canal projects has resulted in the increase of irrigated area in West Pakistan from 1,87,46,000 acres in 1946-47 to 2,35,51,000 acres in 1957-58, when barrage colonies begin to operate. During the first year of integration there has been an over all increase of 5,59,000 acres in the irrigated area in the province.

Another 8 lac acres are expected to be brought under irrigation in consequence of a number of short-term irrigation schemes floated in pursuance of the grow-more-food drive. Work on large projects like the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage, Guddu Barrage, Taunsa Barrage, Kurrumgarhi irrigation schemes, etc., is progressing apace, and, on their completion, considerable improvement in the economy of the province is likely to accrue. A brief account of these schemes is given below:—

Grow-More-Food Schemes

To step up food production, all canals are run to their maximum capacity during *kharif* when ample water is available in the rivers. The extra water is utilized in irrigating areas for the purpose of foodgrain cultivation. Such supplies are sanctioned usually for 2½ months from June 15 to August 21.

During *rabi* water is made available both in the perennial and non-perennial canals. In this way some supply is provided even to those areas which are sown on canal water but have to depend for maturity on wells and rains. A second or subsequent watering greatly increases the yield of foodgrains on such area.

Moreover, the government has sanctioned Rs. 13,30,000 for numerous other short-term schemes. A sum of Rs. 2 lac has been provided for the Nara Pumping Scheme, Rs. 7 lac for the Berun channels ex-Khirther, Rs. 4,10,000 for Chachar Pumping Scheme and Rs. 20,000 for constructing Dahar Distributary of Panjnad Canal. Under the last mentioned scheme a minor will be

taken out at Khanpur town, which will not only eliminate the choking caused by the municipal sewer but also provide a better flow of water from the new site of the off-take. The Makhi Dhand project in the former Sind aims at reclaiming 1·5 lac acres of swamps and sand dunes. Two channels have already been completed and the construction of the third is to be undertaken shortly.

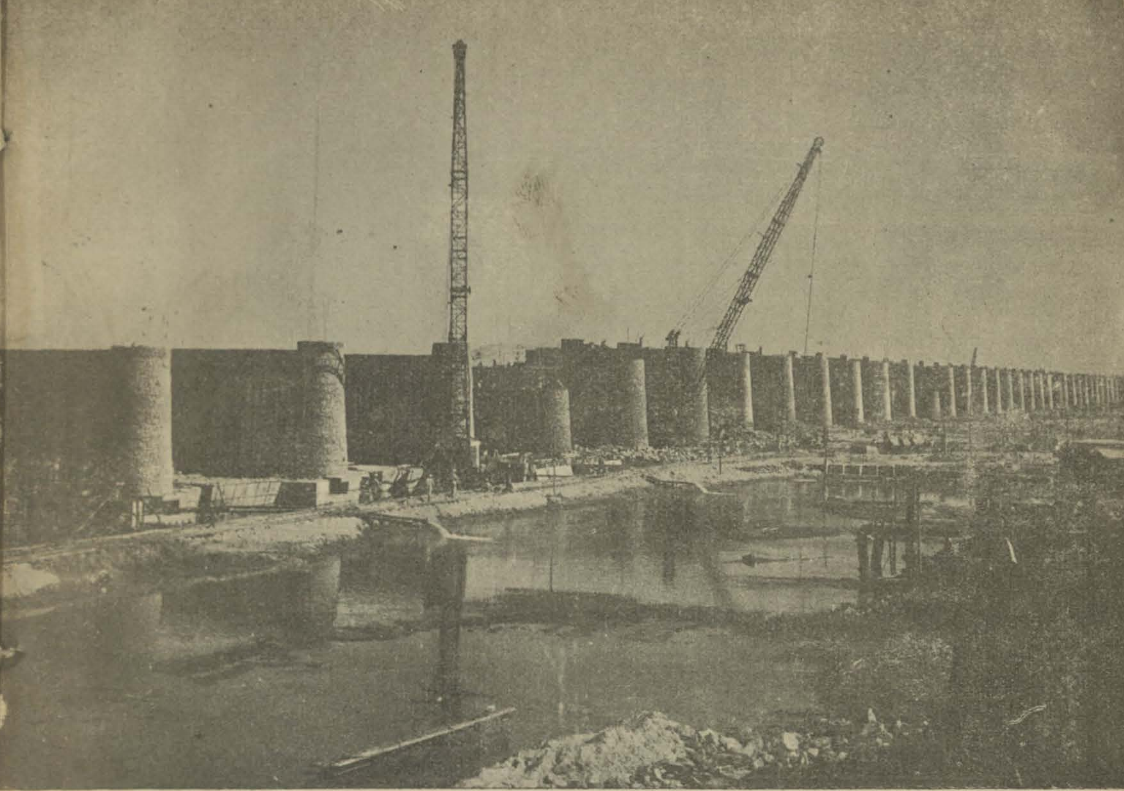
The government has also provided Rs. 10,00,000 for sinking 150 open wells in Quetta region at various places such as Kanal Isplinji, Topa Surab, Uthal, Kishangi and Makran. These wells are expected to irrigate large tracts of land, orchards, etc.

Another scheme for remodelling the existing Katha Gujran Canal in Peshawar has been taken in hand. The scheme when completed will yield 600 tons of foodgrains and a net revenue of Rs. 17,831 per annum to the government. A sum of Rs. 2,84,000 has been earmarked for constructing a spill weir at Waruki near Gandi Umar Khan in Dera Ismail Khan district. Another sum of Rs. 2,85,000 has been set aside for constructing a similar spill weir at Batta Bela Rod Kaur near Sheikh Sultan in Dera Ismail Khan and a sum of Rs. 2 lac for another weir at Nawali near Takwara, Dera Ismail Khan.

In this district there are three torrents which are inundated during the monsoon and cause heavy damage to the crops. The government has, therefore, decided to harness these torrents by constructing *pucca* spill weirs which will provide irrigation water for about 53,000 acres of land, besides preventing the colossal damage to crops during floods.

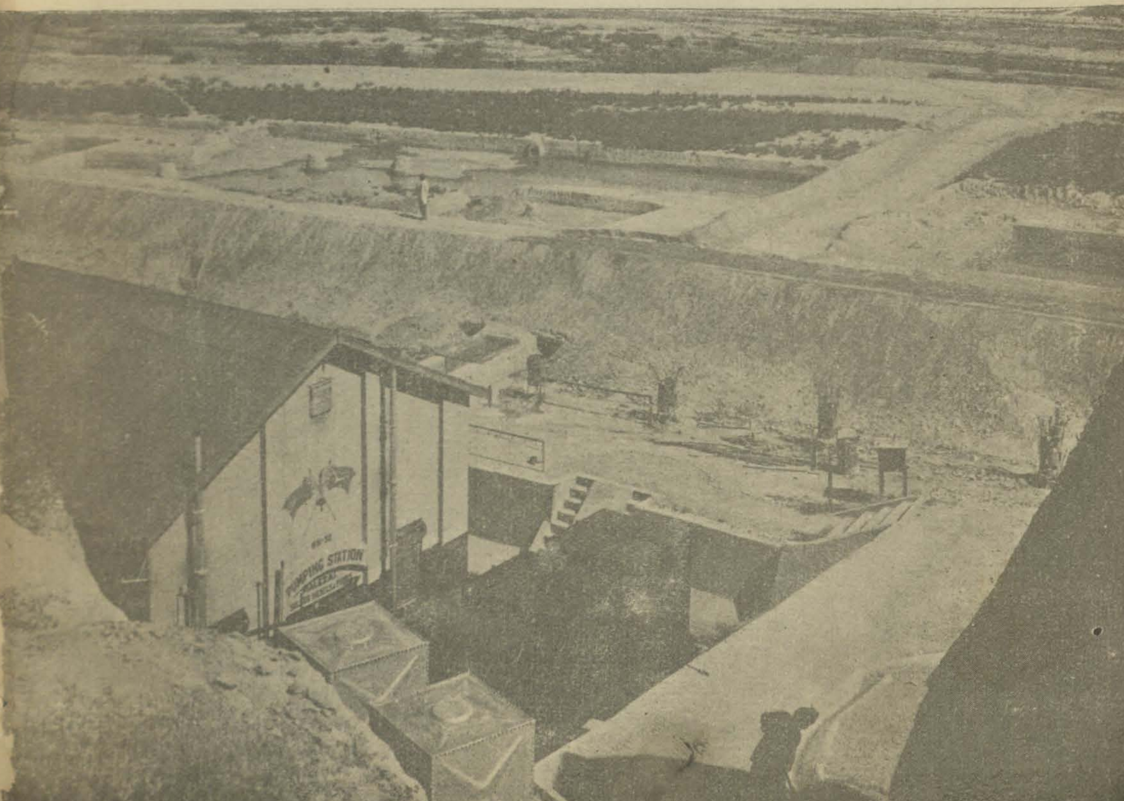
Taunsa Project

The ambitious irrigation Taunsa Barrage project is being built on the Indus. It was started in 1954 and is now in an advanced stage of construction which is expected to be completed in 1958. Two canals will off-take from the Taunsa Barrage, one each to irrigate the Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan district. It is estimated that the project will ensure a regular, weir-controlled supply to 19 lac acres comprising proprietory and government waste lands in the two districts. The cost of Taunsa Barrage project is calculated at Rs. 8½ crore in the first stage, i.e., the construction of the weir stage, and a total of



A view of the Taunsa Barrage piers

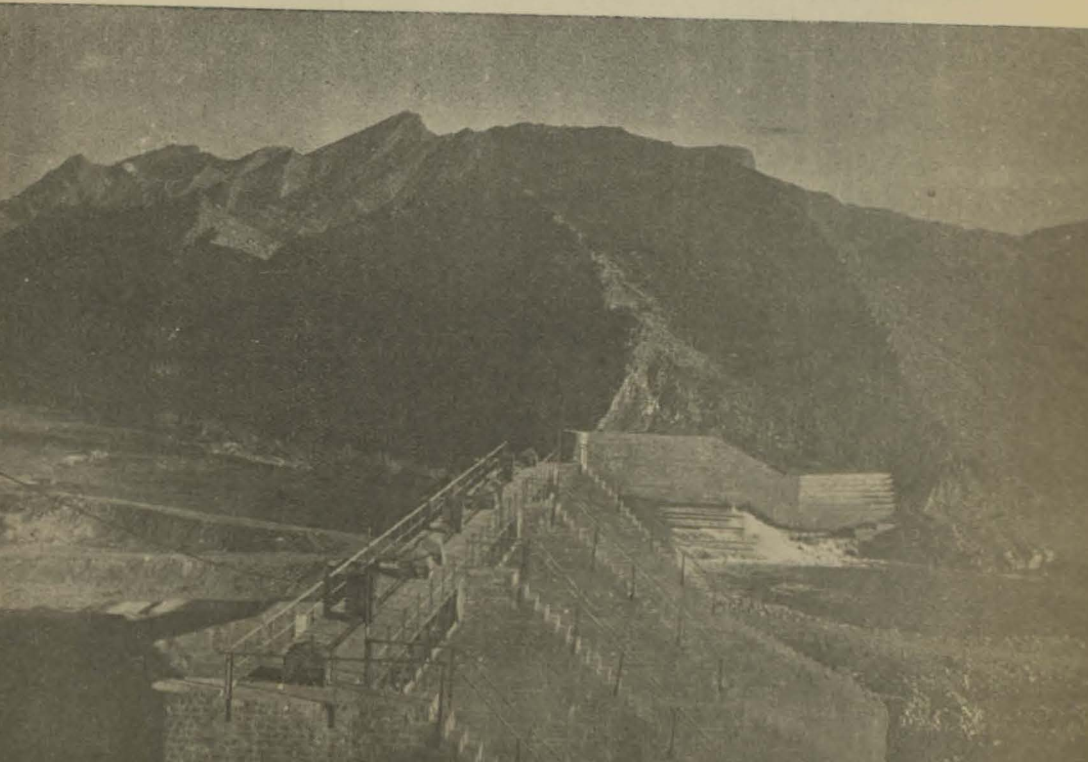
A view of the Mullezai pumping station in Quetto-Pishin district which irrigates 1,200 acres of land





Work in progress at the Gudu Barrage site

Kurram Garhi Project under construction near Bannu



Rs. 13½ crore after completion of the second stage, comprising the digging of canals and distributaries and the putting up of canal headworks and weirs.

The barrage will provide road communication to the Dera Ghazi Khan district which till now was accessible only through a ferry over the Indus in summer and a boat bridge during winter. The Lahore-Multan-Quetta highway will thus acquire added importance.

Ghulam Muhammad Barrage Project

The first major irrigation project undertaken after independence was the Kotri Barrage project which aims at utilizing the Indus water near Hyderabad to irrigate a total of 28 lac acres in the Hyderabad, Thatta and Dadu districts, of which 17 lac acres will comprise entirely virgin land. The headworks of the project which is named after Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, the late Governor-General of Pakistan, has been completed. The construction of the two canals, the Pinyari Feeder and the Fuleli Feeder, which will have a maximum capacity of 14,350 cusecs and 13,420 cusecs respectively is also nearly complete. The total cost of the headworks and the canals is expected to be Rs. 32·66 crore.

Gudu Barrage Project

The Gudu Barrage project is the third of the series of the projects undertaken by the government. It is being located 10 miles east of the Kashmore town almost at the junction of the former provinces of Sind and Punjab and the former Bahawalpur state. Its foundation stone was laid in February 1957. The total area commanded by this project will be 23 lac acres and will add substantially to the already rich rice harvest of West Pakistan. The project which is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1960-61 is estimated to cost a total of Rs. 30·4 crore.

Kurramgarhi Project

The Kurramgarhi project which is based on the Kurram river, a tributary of the Indus, is located about 5 miles north-west of Bannu. When completed it will irrigate an area of 1,20,000 acres in addition to 1,50,000 acres lying on the right bank of the Kurram river. Mainly irrigational, the project will also produce 4,000 killowatts of electric power. It is estimated to cost Rs. 4·54 crore and is expected to be completed by the end of 1958.

Warsak Dam Project

The Warsak Dam project is a multi-purpose project which will generate for the present 2,40,000 k.w. of electric energy, irrigate more than 1,10,000 acres and help to counter river floods in the area. The site of this project is on the Kabul river, 20 miles north-west of Peshawar. Out of the total estimated cost of nearly 20 crores of rupees, some three-fourth is being contributed by Canada in the form of equipment, plant, machinery and services of consulting engineers and contractors. The project which is being constructed under extremely difficult conditions entailing the boring of long tunnels through solid rocks is expected to be in operation by the beginning of 1960 and will benefit a large number of Afridi and Mohmand tribesmen.

Hydel Projects

Besides the canal projects, a number of hydel projects are being implemented for the supply of electric power by utilizing the canal falls. One such project known as the Chichokimalian Hydel Scheme is being built on the Upper Chenab Canal, which will yield 12,000 k.w. during 7 months of the year and 6,100 k.w. during winter. It is estimated to cost Rs. one crore 32 lac. Another scheme known as the Gujranwala Hydel Scheme is also based on the Upper Chenab Canal and will generate 12,000 k.w. during summer and 6,600 k.w. during the five winter months. The cost of the scheme is expected to be near Rs. one crore 80 lac.

Yet another important scheme is the Shadiwal Hydel Project which is based on the Upper Jhelum Canal and will produce 12,000 k.w. The generating sets and some of the construction machinery is being given by Canada under the Colombo Plan. It is expected to cost Rs. one crore 34 lac.

The Khanki Hydel Scheme proposes to generate 8,000 k.w. from a power station being built on the Lower Chenab Canal. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. one crore.

Irrigation Research

The Irrigation Research Institute deals with a wide range of problems connected with research work in modern engineering, hydraulics, designing of dams, their soilways, silting, development of underground water resources, etc.



Waterlogged land

Cotton crop in Chuharkana Reclamation Project area





Land salination

Bumper rice crop in Chuharkana area under reclamation



An ambitious scheme entailing an expenditure of Rs. 36,00,000 has been drawn up for expansion and re-organization of the institute to enable it to cope with the increased duties. This scheme provides for the construction of a well-equipped hydraulic modern laboratory manned and run by trained and experienced staff.

The institute, besides carrying out detailed studies of river models both in East and West Pakistan, rendered valuable advice in the designing of the Taunsa and Kotri barrages and Dargai and Rasul hydel schemes. Moreover, during the year 1956 detailed hydraulic investigations were carried out for Guddu Barrage, Mangla Dam and canal hydel projects. Some of the big canals were surveyed to estimate their contribution to waterlogging; effect of drainage devices particularly tube-wells were also examined to counteract this source of feeding the groundwater. Some new instruments and devices like depth integrating samples and depth sounders were developed which have proved very useful both in the field and in the laboratory. The physics section helped substantially to solve dewatering problems of Chichoki malian and Gujranwala hydel projects, Ravi syphon and Panjnad headworks.

One of the latest developments of the year is the construction of fan electric apparatus to explore underground formation based upon the principle of electrical restivity. It has been made use of in field problems connected with ground water and dam construction.

The institute also rendered considerable assistance in connection with the Indo-Pakistan water dispute. The institute has also done advisory work for many projects like the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation's proposed steel factory, design office of Quetta region regarding technical analysis and design of Talakh Khavi Dam. The institute also carried out investigation for many major engineering projects like the Chiniot Dam Project, Khulna Newsprint Mill, Karachi and Khulna Shipyards and for many foreign firms of repute.

Land Reclamation

The Land Reclamation Department is making sustained efforts to fight salinity and waterlogging which have considerably increased in the past and have thereby decreased food production. The Land Reclama-

tion Department created in 1945, has carried out a number of short-term schemes as a result of which nearly two and a half lac acres of land have been reclaimed since independence, in addition to one lac acres reclaimed during pre-independence period. In the year 1956-57, 3,200 cusecs of water were utilized during the *kharif* season on various canals for reclamation. This has not only reduced salinity but has brought 96,000 acres of land under rice and 6,000 acres under other crops during the said period. In the *rabi* season too, the area under gram was 48,000 acres and berseem 16,000 acres. The gross out-turn of *kharif* and *rabi* food crops from area under reclamation is estimated at 50,000 tons.

The board set-up under the Soil Reclamation Act of 1952 has so far taken up one pilot project known as the Chuharkana project in the Sheikhupura district, which covers an area of 1,00,000 acres. Two other projects are expected to start next year namely the Jaranwala project involving 90,000 acres and the Pindi Bhattian project covering 8,000 acres.

Soil and Water Research

The groundwater survey was started in 1955 in Rechna Doab. It was extended to Chaj Doab during April 1956. The work was started in Rasul, Shahpur and Sargodha. During the next year the survey is to be continued and extended to the lower Thal. Similar operations will also be started in the area of the former Khairpur state.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The steady increase in population, succession of severe floods, unfavourable weather conditions, inadequacy of water especially in the rivers originating in India, salinity, waterlogging, lower yields per acre and tendency to hoard wheat, have compelled the administration to import large quantities of wheat. Such heavy, unprecendented imports and their subsidized sale placed an almost unbearable strain on both the internal and external financial resources of the country despite the fact that large proportions of the imports were gifts from friendly countries. In order to meet this unhappy food situation, the provincial government decided to lay special emphasis on agriculture which is the main pre-occupation of the people of the province. The budgetary allocation for the department has been raised to Rs. 7,48,00,000 during the current year as against Rs. 3,07,00,000 during the preceding year.

Grow-More-Food Campaign

The Food and Agriculture departments have been placed under the charge of an Additional Chief Secretary in order to co-ordinate the activities of both the departments. The grow-more-food campaign has been launched through various short-term and long-term plans. Among the measures, adopted for the short-term plan for *kharif* 1957, are the distribution of artificial manure on heavily subsidized rates and improved and chemically treated seeds in progressively increasing quantities ; intensive plant protection and pest control work by mobilising not only the resources of various government departments but also the local population; provision of extra supply of water for *kharif* cultivation as well as for reclamation of saline and substantial concessions in land revenue and *abiana* for new lands brought under the plough.

The long-term plan, covering a period of three years, include a seed multiplication programme; setting up of an adequate marketing organisation for the distribution of seed, fertiliser and agricultural implements; intensification of research work, improvement in agricultural education; setting up of an effective

plant protection service; expansion of the agricultural extension service; mechanised farming on individual or co-operative basis; and encouragement of such industries as would assist agricultural production.

Education and Research

The Agriculture Department performs three main functions : agriculture education, research and extension services.

There are three main stations for agricutural research and teaching in the province. The oldest of these institutes is situated at Lyallpur where facilities exist for imparting agricultural education up to Ph. D. Normally about 50 boys graduate from this college every year and about two dozen students get their Master's degree annually. In addition to these regular courses, there are about 13 short-term courses both for boys and girls and they turn out an average of about 150 traines.

Another important institute is at Tando Jam. Till last year the institute was functioning at Sakrand since about quarter of a century but with the increased demand for trained technicians, the institute was shifted from Sakrand to Tando Jam and capacious well-planned laboratories and offices have been established. Previously only 40 students were admitted every year in this institute but this year there are about 80 boys on the 1st year rolls. With improved hostel accommodation, it will be possible to admit about 120 students from next year. The college imparts education up to Master's degree.

The third institute is situated at Peshawar but it is functioning under the Peshawar University. The Agriculture Department, however, is co-ordinating its programme closely with the institute.

In order to improve the standard of these institutes, the government of West Pakistan is considering a proposal to set up an entirely new agricultural Institution with I. C. A. assistance on the lines of the Land Grant Colleges in the U.S.A., initially employing American teachers to be replaced in due course, by Pakistanis.

Attached to the above three main educational institutes are the research institutes with sub-stations spread all over the province. The main



The Agriculture College, Lyallpur, famous for its original research work

Improved varieties of sugar-cane at the Agriculture College Farm





The age-old method of cultivation is still practised in most parts of West Pakistan

But the tractor is coming into its own and is becoming increasingly popular



fields of research are crop-breeding, plant protection, soil chemistry, agronomy and allied subjects. The outstanding achievements in the year 1956-57 are summarised below :—

Cereals—Previously in irrigated tracts C591 was recommended for average types of soils, C518 for heavy soils and C228 for late sowings. But with the constant endeavour of research workers, 2 new types C271 and C273 have been finally established in the year 1956-57 for recommendations to the farmers. These two types give higher yield than C591 on average soil, than C518 on heavy soil, and than C228 with late sowings. These new types are being brought on the approved list and arrangement for multiplication of their seed be taken in hand from *rabi* 1957-58.

Sugarcane—The investigations to find out salt resistant varieties of sugarcane for *kallar*-affected areas were in progress and the experiments have shown that the varieties COL33 and COL 50 do better than the other varieties in the waterlogged and *kallar* areas.

Experiments to introduce flowering and seed setting in sugar-cane were continued with success in the case of many varieties. This finding has enabled us to set up cane hybridising work of our own for which in the united India we depended upon Coambatore in Madras Presidency.

Maize : Research to evolve suitable maize hybrids was continued at Peshawar and Lyallpur. The results have been very encouraging and hybrid maize varieties, which yield 30 to 40 per cent more than the local variety, have been evolved. Arrangements have been made to multiply their seed during 1958. It is expected that the distribution of seed of this hybrid to the farmers will begin on a small scale in 1959 and the supply will be increased gradually.

Gram —A blight resistant variety of gram C 12/34 is already on the approved list of the department. Experiments were continued to evolve a blight resistant of gram with higher yielding capacity than C 12/34. A few varieties possessing this character have been selected for further trials.

Sorgram Sudan Grass Hybrid : In winter, good fodder crop namely berseem is already available. It gives 4 to 5 cuttings during the season. For summer such a fodder crop was not available. By crossing Sorgram with Sudan Grass a new

fodder crop namely Sorgram Sudan hybrid was evolved by the department. Further experiments on this were continued. This hybrid gives 40 to 45 per cent more yield than Sorgram and can give 3 cuttings if sown in March and remains green till October. Its economics is being studied.

Cotton—The long staple variety L II has been under field trials at the cotton research sub-station, Multan, for the last 8 years. On the basis of 8 years experiments, it has been determined that this variety gives higher yield than 124 F. Its ginning out-turn is also comparable to 124 F, the major commercial variety of American cotton now covering about six lac of acres in this tract. In staple length, it is far better than 124 F and in spinning performance it is decidedly superior to all the commercial varieties now suitable for Multan tract.

The new promising type A. C. 134 has been under filed trials at the cotton research sub-station, Montgomery, during the last five years. From these trials, it has been established that this variety gives very high average yield per acre than 238 F, an improved form of 289 F/43. The difference being 2·25 maunds in favour of A.C. 134. Moreover, the ginning out-turn of A.C. 134 is about 4·1 per cent higher than 238 F which means that it will be about 6 per cent higher than that of 289F/43. The staple length of new strain is more than that of the commercial variety. A new variety M 100 was under trial in Hyderabad region.

Mango—The propagation of mango trees has been a problem with the nursery people and the farmers since time immemorial. Budding in *situ* introduced by the department about a decade back was considered to be a great step forward. During 1956-57, another experiment to produce mango plants hrough plant cuttings gave encouraging results. If it is finally considered useful for production on large scale, it is expected to revolutionise the mango plant industry in the country and the major headache of producing the nursery plants on a large scale and at reduced cost will be remedied.

Vegetables—The potato variety Ultimus imported from Holland give higher yield than the varieties already under cultivation. The Government of West Pakistan is considering to make arrangements to import 5,000 maunds seed potato of this variety for distribution to potato growers in the hills as well as plains.

Melon—Varieties of musk mellons and water mellons with sweeter fruit than the varieties under cultivation have been selected. The department is considering ways and means to multiply their seed for distribution to the farmers.

Turmeric—Along with the introduction of turmeric in the country in the last two years, experiments were also taken in hand for curing it in such a way that it could give better quality turmeric to compete with the imported material from India.

Pests and Diseases—Research continued to find out pra'tical methods of controlling insect pests and diseases of crops and fruit plants. It is now possible to control melon fruit fly. Special attention was also paid to investigate the causes of mal-formation of mango inflorescene and root rot of cotton.

Seed Operations

Before 1955 hardly 1 to 3 per cent area was covered by improved seeds through the Department of Agriculture. In the year 1955-56, it was envisaged to cover at least 5 per cent area under *rabi* crop and about 90 per cent area under cotton. It was possible to cater for the demands of the entire tracts fixed for cotton area but due to deviations in the procurement drive sufficient seed could not be procured for wheat during 1956-57. It is now proposed to distribute about 35,000 tons of wheat seed in the coming *rabi*. The procurement drive is going on satisfactorily and it is hoped that so much seed will be available for the coming *rabi*.

Fertilizer Distribution

During 1955-56 about 43,000 tons of fertilizers were distributed, both for *kharif* and *rabi* crops. This year, the target has been fixed at 50,000 tons for *kharif* crops and from 60,000 to 70,000 tons for *rabi* crops. Out of 50,000 tons allocated for *kharif* crops, about 50 per cent has already been distributed up to the end of June and it is hoped that the target will be met in time.

Plant Protection

The rice borer pest has been doing a major havoc in the rice crop in *kallar* tracts of the former Punjab. A concerted effort was made this year to combat this pest on a large scale. About 20 per cent of the total nursery in the most affected areas were treated with pesticides and the pest is under complete control now. Plans are also in hand to take up large scale sprays against cotton leaf roller specially around the daffar forest plantations. In Peshawar region, pyrilla pest has been a major

problem for the sugar-cane growers for the last two years. This year serial and ground sprays were carried out on a very large scale and so far about 80,000 acres have been covered. It is hoped that with the concerted efforts of one or two years, it will be possible to eradicate this pest from this region entirely. In addition to these, 4,000 tons of departmental wheat seed and 8,000 to 10,000 tons of farmers seed was treated. About 3,000 tons of rice seed was also treated against soil born diseases and about one lac plants sprayed against various pests during 1956-57.

Land Reclamation and Tractor Operations

There is a great demand for heavy earth moving machinery for reclamation purposes to reinforce the battery of 7 tractors. The Agriculture Department has placed an order to procure about 31 more tractors to meet the increasing demand. It is hoped that with the purchase of these tractors the land reclamation work will get a further spur. In addition to these heavy tractors, the department has about 225 wheel type tractors for agricultural operations on large scale. During 1956-57, almost all the tractors were deputed for cultivating the spill areas in the flood-affected belts around the rivers.

In Peshawar, deep ploughing was done on 25,000 to 30,000 acres, in Bahawalpur 14,000 acres were ploughed, in Hyderabad bulldozing was done on 8,000 acres and in Quetta 4,000 acres were ploughed.

Propaganda and Publications

A land mark has been created in the propaganda field by the introduction of 29 propaganda vans secured under the I.C.A. These vans are equipped with the modern equipment for disbursing agricultural knowledge through the audio-visual aid techniques. The slogan writings on main highways and country-roads was revived during 1956-57. In addition to these, the propaganda plots, as usual, were laid out on a large scale and number of posters distributed in the interior for making special drives against pests and diseases and for better cultivation practices in the villages.

New series of publications such as 'farmers bulletins', and 'extension workers reference publications' have been started. The farmers bulletins are written in the farmers language and are entirely meant for the cultivators while the other series is meant for the extension workers working in the field to serve them as reference books for various problems they may be facing in the rural areas.

Fish-Farming

During the last ten years, there had been no fisheries department in West Pakistan except in the former province of Punjab. In other places, the work used to be done by various departments for instance Forest, Agriculture, Industries, etc. In the Punjab area, a few demonstration farms were established and later on, all the 16 districts continued developing fisheries with the result that there had been an over-all increase of 300 per cent in fish production, 86 per cent in revenue, 900 per cent in the number of fish farms and 1,700 per cent increase in the number of anglers.

New schemes

After integration, schemes on the West Pakistan basis have been formulated which are expected to increase the fish production of Peshawar Division by 500 per cent, Lahore and Multan Divisions by 65 per cent and the Manchar Lake and Sehwan Taluka Dhands and Dhoras of Hyderabad by 50 per cent. In addition, research on fisheries will be carried out in Hyderabad and Lahore Divisions. Studies will also be undertaken to ascertain factors responsible for pollution of Sohan river in Rawalpindi Division. Culture of *Trout* will receive special attention in Swat and Kaghan valleys. A four lac scheme has been proposed to boost up *Trout* culture in Swat valley only. A modern hatchery at Kalam is also envisaged for which preliminary surveys have already been carried out with fruitful results.

Fishing Resorts

Fishing as a sport has not been neglected either. More fishing will be opened for angling and huts will be constructed for the prospective fisheries. Such resorts, in the first stage have been earmarked for Sakrand, Jacobabad, Nawabshah, Bahawalpur and will extend to Peshawar and Quetta sides for sports and food production. The Divisional Development Boards and the agriculturists are actively concerned with the development of fish resorts.

The present fish production in West Pakistan is estimated to be 412,500 maunds which is expected to increase to 632,500 maunds after the implementation of new schemes.

Game

The general function of the Game Department is to preserve the fauna of the province and enforce the provisions of the Game Act.

Before Integration separate Game Departments did not exist in the various integrating administrations except in the former Punjab where a Game Warden was appointed in 1934. The watch and ward work in Bahawalpur is being done by an Inspector of Police under the supervision of the Commissioner, for the last ten years. In former Sind two Game Wardens are working under Revenue Department since 1954 while in the former N.-W. F. P., the game is supervised by the Forest Department for the last two years. The provincial government is considering a scheme to re-organise the Game Department on West Pakistan basis as to co-ordinate the activities of various game staff already working at Peshawar, Lahore, Bahawalpur, Khairpur and Hyderabad.

Game Sanctuaries

Due to indiscriminate killing of wild life, game has been on the decrease. Steps have, however, been taken to check this downward trend by means of legislation and game sanctuaries. So far 13 game sanctuaries covering an area of 57,034 acres have been established in the former Punjab area and four in the former Bahawalpur State. Besides being a refuge for our valuable and fast dwindling wild life, these sanctuaries also serve as areas in which the original and indigenous flora of the country can be preserved. Proposals for creating more sanctuaries in the province are in hand.

Revenue and Fine

The game staff, as a result of their watch and ward activities in the game resorts realized Rs. 52,000 as fine from 7,000 reported cases and earned a revenue of Rs. 70,207 in 1956-57 in the former Punjab. In Bahawalpur area, during the last ten years, 16 cases were reported. They realized fine of Rs. 560 and revenue amounted to Rs. 1,12,180. In former Sind during the last three years, 111 cases were reported. The fine amounted to Rs. 6,361 and the revenue was Rs. 1,08,987. In the former Frontier Province, the number of cases reported was 784 and the amount of fine realised was Rs. 3,134.

Game Rules

The important game rules, which vary in the various integrating units, so far their application and execution is concerned, are as under :—

(1) Netting of all kinds of birds and animals is totally prohibited.

(2) Sale and purchase of all kinds of game birds and animals is prohibited.

(3) The holder of a shooting licence is not entitled to kill more than 8 black or grey patridges, 5 chikors and 6 secsee patridges in one day, but not more than 10 birds in all of the species of birds.

(4) A party comprising more than four guns at a time and assisted by more than 16 beaters shall not be allowed to shoot patridges, secsees and chikors unless such a party obtains a permit from the Game Warden who shall keep in view the condition of the shooting ground before issuing such permits.

(5) The holder of a shooting licence shall not kill urial unless he has obtained a permit valid for 10 days only from the Game Warden, on payment of Rs. 30. Under the permit two male urials shall be killed. The minimum length of horns of urials shall be 22 inches outside the curve.

(6) (*a*) No one shall use more than one hawk while hawking and the holder of hawking licence shall not kill more than four birds in a day.

(*b*) It shall not be lawful to hawk game with parties of several hawks.

(7) No person shall carry fire-arms or a dog within a game reserve or a anctuary unless he has received a written permit to do so from the Game Warden.

COOPERATION

Cooperation is essentially a people's movement. In countries where it has made great strides it is solely the concern of private organizations. However, in view of the extremely high percentage of illiteracy in Pakistan the government here has not only to bring home to the people the advantages of the movement but has also to help organise the societies and guide them throughout their existence.

In West Pakistan, the movement can broadly be divided into two sectors; agricultural and industrial, with greater accent on agriculture. There are at present 19,628 cooperative societies of various types, such as cooperative farming, consolidation of holdings, tube-well, consumer stores, industrial, better living, veterinary, house-building, having a total membership of 8,89,455. Besides, there are provincial cooperative banks, central banks, banking unions, big multi-purpose and textile mill societies. As compared with a working capital of Rs. 37·27 crore in 1955-56 the movement has now a working capital of Rs. 37·92 crore.

Cooperative Farming

The total number of cooperative farming societies functioning in the Multan, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Mianwali and Shahpur districts is 209 having a membership of 11,129 and a working capital of Rs. 30 lac.

It is estimated that the average net income of a member (tiller of 12½ acres) of a cooperative farming society has increased from Rs. 556 to Rs. 756 during 1956. These societies brought under food crop a record area of 81,924 acres during *kharif* 1956 and *rabi* 1957 as against 67,876 acres a year before. In *kharif* alone the crops yielded 69,209 maunds as compared with 43,565 last year. The *rabi* crop whose figures are being compiled is also expected to register a similar rise. Apart from the increase from 22,876 to 29,527 acres under wheat crop this year, it is estimated that the yield per acre would increase by three maunds.

These societies supply agricultural implements, improved seeds and fertilizer and also give loans to the members. Full attention is also paid towards their social and economic well-being. During the short span of nine years the social welfare programmes of the societies have given a new look to the villages; a number of schools, liberaries, hospitals, dispensaries and recreation centres have sprung up, and roads, mosques and hygienic and well-ventilated houses have been constructed.

The consolidation of holdings and tube-well irrigation societies numbering 780 and 127 respectively are also helping a great deal in increasing the agricultural production and improving the lot of the rural population.

Sugar-Cane Associations.

Soon after the installation of sugar mills in the former N.-W. F. P. large tracts of land were brought under cultivation of sugar-cane and the produce far exceeded the demand of the mills with the result that faced with stiff competition the grower was forced to sell his produce at a loss. It was at this stage that the government started organizing cooperative societies of cultivators for proper marketing to safeguard their interest. This measure became so popular that the cooperative sugar-cane marketing assumed the form of an effective movement and whole-sale associations came into being to control the business of these societies. The associations which now number six and have 407 societies affiliated to them are functioning in the Peshawar and Mardan districts and have been able to end the competition which was to a great deteriment of the grower. During 1956-57, they marketed 39 lac maunds of sugar-cane as against 32 lac maunds in 1955-56.

Cooperative Banking

The cooperating banking and credit institutions are the backbone of the cooperation movement. They supplement the financial resources of all types of societies and their members by giving loans, running into crores, on easy and long-term basis to enable them to carry out their plans.

The three institutions, namely the Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank, the Frontier Provincial Cooperative Bank and the Sind

Provincial Cooperative Bank finance district and *taluka* banks and societies in their areas. During the last year the Punjab bank advanced Rs. 4·43 crore as loans. It has a membership of 10,766 societies and 1,22,106 individuals and a working capital of Rs. 6·21 crore. A branch is being opened at Quetta. The provincial bank operating in the former Sind area advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 1·25 crore during the same year. It has eight branches and has a total membership of 4,178 and a working capital of Rs. 2·97 crore. Similarly, the Frontier bank has a membership of 1, 791 and a working capital of Rs. 2·07 crore. A branch has been opened recently at Saidu Sharif in Swat, bringing the total number of branches to 12.

Besides, there are 66 central banks and banking unions in districts and tehsils having branches at important commercial centres. During the last year a total amount of about Rs. 59·28 crore was loaned to cooperators by these institutions. The 15 *taluka*, 5 *zamindari*, and 3 agricultural banks and 35 credit societies working in the former Sind gave loans to the tune of Rs. 1·07 crore to their members.

Credit Societies

A far-reaching decision taken recently by the government is to re-organise the rural credit system in order to provide greater facilities to a greater number of agriculturists. The idea is to organise societies with sound financial position working in a group of villages, either by merging the existing societies or by setting up new ones. At present, a society has a small working capital and operates in a single village, and, therefore, has a very limited scope of activity both in terms of area and financial aid. For the initiation and promotion of the new project which would give incentive to agricultural production and help in easing the food situation the government has sanctioned Rs. 20 lac.

Two types of cooperative societies, agricultural and non-agricultural, are engaged in advancing loans to cultivators and small traders. The agricultural cooperatives whose number stands at 10,266 and have a membership of 3,23,221 advanced loans over Rs. two crore last year. Their total working capital is Rs. 4·55 crore. The extent of help given by the non-agricultural cooperatives to small traders can be judged by the fact that they advanced Rs. 90·38

lac as loans during 1956-57. Their number stands at 793 having a member ship of 68,175 and a working capital of Rs. 1·42 crore.

Industrial cooperatives

In the field of industry the cooperation movement is also making a substant contribution. The societies include two important textile mills, and a few sports and cutlery goods factories. The Woollen Textile Mill, Lawrencepur which has a working capital of over Rs. 48 lac is making a large number of varieties of cloth as good as produced in foreign countries well-established in the industry. Another mill which has so far confined its production to yarn only is the Khanewal Textile Mill. It has a working capital of Rs. 1·06 crore. A new textile mill was started at Peshawar last year. The sports societies at Sialkot are having flourshing business involving lacs of rupees, and are even making exports to other countries. A few societies manufacturing cutlery goods are situated at Wazirabad and have made considerable advance in production work.

The total number of industrial cooperative societies in the province is 1,898, including 1,079 weavers cooperative societies.

A federation known as the Pakistan Products Cooperative Marketing Federation was set up recently to improve the system of marketing and to find more avenues of sales for the products of industrial cooperative societies.

Cheap Consumers Stores

Gradual progress has been recorded all over West Pakistan since integration in the cooperative stores movement. In tribal areas especially, the development has been very considerable and rapid, and a store has been established at the headquarters of every agency and district. The total number of consumer stores in the province is 196 having a membership of 26,686 and a share capital of Rs. 12,65,169. Their working capital amounts to Rs. 31,93,986. During the year ending July 31, 1956, these stores made purchases to the extent of Rs. 32,86,587 and sales amounting to Rs. 37,66,177. These figures are indicative of the role being played by these stores in affording relief to the people by supplying articles of general merchandise, cloth, crockery, grocery, etc., at reasonable rates in these days of soaring prices and black-marketing.

Recently, the government has sanctioned Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a cooperative stores at Lahore for the benefit of class IV government servants. Realising the benefits of such stores, colleges, offices and other institutions are, of late, taking greater interest in the movement and stores societies are being registered. The N.-W. R. employees are running seven big stores at Lahore. Other important stores at Lahore are the Central Cooperative Stores, the Central Police Stores, the Posts and Telegraph Department Stores, the Veterinary College Stores, and the Governor's House Stores. These stores are making business running into lacs of rupees. Recently, a store was opened at the Government Officers' Residences Estate, and one was registered at the Fatima Jinnah Medical College. Similarly, in other areas of the province the consumer stores activity is gaining momentum day by day.

Cooperative Training

Since its establishment five years ago, the Cooperative Training Institute, Model Town, Lahore, has trained over 500 cooperators. After integration the under-developed areas have been paid much greater attention. In the last class of inspectors all but one student out of 25 belonged to these areas as against 17 inspectors of these areas trained in three years and a half. Similarly, more than half of the class of sub-inspectors consisted of students from these regions. A scheme to raise the status of the present institute to that of an academy costing Rs. 11 lac has been approved by the government recently.

AFFORESTATION

The forests area in West Pakistan covers about 53,51,000 acres and their total annual income on account of sale of the forest produce and revenue from grazing is Rs. 1,84,58. Though the area under the control of the Forest Department has increased by about 18,36,000 acres since independence, the present area of 53,51,000 acres constitutes barely 3 per cent of the total area of West Pakistan. Sustained efforts are, therefore, being made to increase the area to the ideal of 20 to 25 per cent of the total area of the province. Since independence, the forests have yielded about 3,75,00,000 c.ft. of timber, 15,54,00,000 c.ft. of firewood, 4,75,000 maunds of resin and large quantities of grasses and other minor forest produce.

The natural grazing grounds throughout the province have greatly deteriorated due to overgrazing. An I. C. A. aided project was started in 1954 by the Forest Department over 115 sq. miles in Quetta division in order to develop techniques for the rehabilitation of such lands. The work has been extended to Zhob, Loralai and Kalat districts. An expanded scheme for range management, covering the whole of West Pakistan, is under consideration by the provincial government.

Soil Conservation

Conservation of soil under crop land, range land and forest areas has been the concern of the Forest Department since 1941. An I. C. A. aided project was started in 1954 to adapt American methods of soil conservation to our conditions. Work was started in four project areas of 15 to 20,000 acres each situated in Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrat districts. Considerable progress has been achieved in the introduction of soil and land use survey, soil and water conservation measures like broad-based contour terraces, diversion terraces, bench terraces and agronomical practices, e.g., improved crop varieties, continuous cropping, use of manures and fertilizers.

The provincial government is considering a scheme for extending this work to the whole of West Pakistan.

Research is essential for the progress of scientific forestry. A five-year silvicultural research programme has been formulated for tackling the various forestry problems.

Tree planting weeks

The intensified weekly campaigns were started in August 1949, mainly to make the people tree minded. Since then, about 3,24,00,000 plants have been distributed among the public for planting. These annual campaigns have served very useful purpose of emphasizing the need for more trees.

The Forest Department has recently taken up the uphill task of forest conservation in the less developed areas. The Malakand Forest Division has started functioning from July 1956. The aim is to extend scientific management to the fast deteriorating high hill forests of Swat, Dir, and Chitral. The Hazara Tribal Forest Division started functioning in March 1957. It aims at providing proper management of forests in the areas merged with Hazara district. The Kalat Forest Division has recently been sanctioned for surveying the possibilities for range management and forestry in areas formerly constituting Baluchistan States Union.

The future plans of the Forest Department include :—

(*i*) A soil and water conservation scheme providing for proper land usage and covering large areas of land in the Rawalpindi division. The pilot projects of the scheme are already under implementation.

(*ii*) A scheme for the exploitation and development of the area of 1,190 sq. miles of tidal forest from the Korangee creek to the delta of Indus. Nearly 40 per cent of this area is already under forests.

The Forest Department has also prepared a scheme for the production of fuel, timber and food crops comprising an area of 1,00,000 acres in the *rakhs* around Lahore, Multan, Lyallpur and some other towns by tube-well irrigation. This scheme is being examined particularly with reference to the economics of tube-well irrigation.

CATTLE WEALTH

For a country with a basically agricultural economy, the conservation and speedy development of cattle-wealth is a matter of paramount importance. This policy is reflected in the West Pakistan budget for the year 1957-58, which makes a total allocation of Rs. 88 lac to the Animal Husbandry Department in the revenue section of the budget, including a new expenditure of more than Rs. 45 lac. Apart from this, funds have been provided for animal husbandry activities in the frontier regions to the extent of Rs. 11 lac. Provision has also been made to the extent of about Rs. 28 lac for the construction of buildings for the Animal Husbandry Department and about Rs. 22 lac for other activities of the department on the capital side. Government's programme in the field of animal husbandry is aimed at :—

(*i*) reducing mortality of animals through improved disease control;

(*ii*) improving of nucleus stocks and breeds ; and

(*iiii*) giving impetus to breeding activities in order to maximise production.

With this object in view, a large scale programme has been chalked out for improving the eleven nucleus stock breeding centres maintained by government at a cost of about Rs. 25 lac. In addition, a scheme for conservation and development of quality stock will be implemented, for which Rs. 9 lac have been provided. Among the breeding activities one is the implementation of a scheme for the development of livestock on range management basis. It is also proposed to set up veterinary medical stores to ensure larger and more regular distribution of medicines and drugs. A number of other schemes have been included for setting up field organisations for the prevention and control of infectious diseases of cattle and sheep. Liberal provision has also been made for the improvement of educational and research institutions

Disease Control

To check the loss of cattle due to death and ill-health, the department proposes to set up 4,371 veterinary hospitals all over the province, each having the capacity to deal with 25,000 heads. But due to lack of funds and trained staff, only 350 hospitals are working at present. Steps are, however, being taken to enhance the utility of the already existing veterinary hospitals by providing increased mobility. In this connection, a separate scheme providing 30 mobile units has been sanctioned.

Supplies of sera and vaccine were stopped from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, on independence. The department started its own production centre at the College of Animal Husbandry and in spite of multifarious limitations like dearth of staff, apparatus and buildings, the needs were adequately met and now the province is self-sufficient in several varieties of biological products. It is proposed to follow up this programme by setting up a disease control organisation for the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

West Pakistan owns a variety of livestock each suited to the needs of its home tracts. Zealous efforts are being made to preserve and develop the various species of cattle at the government breeding farms.

After independence, due to migration of non- Muslim grantees to India, the achievements of over 30 years in the production of good breeds of *Ravi* and *Nili* buffaloes and *Sahiwal* cattle at Bahadurnagar and Montgomery and the *Hissar* and *Hariana* bulls, *Hissar-dale, Lohi* and *Bikanari* rams, *beetal bullocks* and *Hissar* breed of donkey stallions, were nullified. By 1952,the Department of Animal Husbandry had organized a farm at Qadirabad in Montgomery district to replace *Hissar* and *Hariana* bulls by *Dajals*. The propagation of the latter was further encouraged by introducing subsidy scheme in *Dajal* area. Likewise the abandoned farms of Bahadurnagar and Montgomery were soon taken over by the department under its own control and breeding activities resumed.

Development of the third important breed, *Dhanni*, was further intensified by widening the scope of the already existing subsidy scheme and undertaking its breeding on more rational basis at the Commonwealth Livestock Farm, Thal. The *Nili* breed of buffaloes has also been introduced at the Thal Farm. To effectively meet the bullock requirements of the hilly part of the province, *Rojhan* an off-shoot of *Lohani* is being developed by subsidising superior males and females in the home tract.

Quetta Region

Bhagnari, the breed most suited for heavy draught belongs to this region. As a first step, the department introduced a subsidy scheme for its development which has been extended to Kalat division since the integration of West Pakistan. To add to the existing supplies of breeding bulls, it is now proposed to establish a farm of this breed in its home tract. For the development of *Lohanis* which suits the peculiar conditions of hilly areas a subsidy scheme is in operation since independence.

Hyderabad and Peshawar Regions

Apart from *Red Sindhi* and *Bhagnari*, this region owns *Tharparkar* breed which alone classified a dual purpose. All the three breeds are being developed at separate farms owned by the department. The development of *Red Sindhi* has now been planned on a much bigger scale in Ghulam Muhammad Barrage area at a 7,000-acre farm.

The only indigenous breed of Peshawar region is *Lohani*. To encourage the breeding of superior animals, a subsidy scheme is also being operated in this area.

Sheep and Goats

West Pakistan has about 14 recognized breeds of sheep totalling 5,842,988 heads that supply mutton, wool, skins, milk and ghee, etc. To study the multifarious practices and to determine the existing status of this industry, a survey scheme was launched in the former Punjab in 1954. This work has brought to light certain important factors which when properly attended to shall go a long

way in making sheep breeding a more profitable enterprise. The department has always been conscious of educating private breeders and as a result, a number of private farms have come into being and are working as commercial concerns. With a view to meeting the home demands of fine and medium wool, the development of our own breed of fine wool is in hand at Jaba, Thal and Jhimpir by cross-breeding with important sheep from Australia and U. S. A., in addition to the already existing potential of Hissar dales at Montgomery.

As a matter of principle, the department discourages goat breeding being a potential source for destruction of vegetation and soil erosion. *Dera Dun, Pannah* and *Beetal* being milch breeds are treated as an exception to the class and, therefore, propagation is encouraged through subsidy. The chances to successfully stall feed goats are under study at the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.

Horses and Donkeys

With the exception of a few districts, the breeding of horses rested with the Army Remount Department till independence. The latter winded up its activities to a great extent after independence and those areas have since been taken over by the Animal Husbandry Department. Horse and doney stallions now work at strategic positions under the direct charge of a veterinary assistant surgeon. Stud males are partly supplied from the Government Buffalo Breeding Farm, Bahadurnagar, where donkey breeding was introduced in 1950 while the remaining are purchased from the Remount Department, Mona.

Poultry

For the development of poultry farming in West Pakistan, a systematic upgrading in terms of live-weight, egg yield and non-broodiness, etc., has been undertaken in the rural and urban areas by distributing cockrols of foreign breeds, sale of eggs and pure breed birds of either sex. To keep such supplies of improved stock going, a number of poultry farms have been established throughout the province and stocked with highly developed stock imported from Canada, U. S. A., U. K., Australia, etc.

Education and Research

The College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore, is the only institution in West Pakistan providing technical education. Having originally been planned to accommodate a class of 50 students, the enrolments per year now stand at 150, which include Pakistani as well students from Malaya, Iraq, the Phillipines and Africa.

Prior to independence, practically the entire research work was done at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar. But the college undertook investigation work on diseases, nutrition, livestock, economic and artificial insemination and by now, a considerable progress has been made under each head. Fourteen research schemes, financed on the basis of 50 : 50 by the Provincial Government and Food and Agriculture Council, are in operation at the Veterinary College, Lahore, and other regions for improving the breed and control of infection and diseases of cattle.

Dairy Farms

With the settlement of bulk of refugee immigrants, milk problem in towns is becoming very serious. A rapid milk survey of all the district towns of the former Punjab including Murree town was undertaken and in the light of the survey report formulated in each case, a district milk improvement committee with Deputy Commissioner as chairman was organized and schemes for the improvement of milk were formulated in every district. A number of dairy farms have also sprung up in rural areas and more milk has started flowing into the towns.

In the urban areas, modernization of the dairy industry has been effected by the improvement and implementation of the municipal by-laws and rigid enforcement of the Food Acts. Due to the above efforts model milk shops have sprung up in Lahore, Multan, Lyallpur and Sargodha and other district authorities are following suit. Modern dairying equipments like milk cans and buckets are also being made available in the city and local farms have been guided in the matter.

For the organization of milk supply in Lahore a comprehensive scheme for the colonization of milch cattle of the town has been prepared and is under final discussion with foreign experts. The land for the running of the scheme has already been allotted to the department in Rakh Lodhoke and Chandrani.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Large quantities of wheat and rice have had to be imported on a number of occasions during the last ten years to meet the food shortage in West Pakistan. The rapid increase in population has absorbed the little marginal surplus (dependent though it always was on the vagaries of weather) that existed in the province. If the increase in population in West Pakistan is reckoned at the conservative rate of 1·5 per cent per annum, additional 6 lac persons have to be fed every year. This means increase in consumption of the order of 60,000 tons per year at the rate of one ton for 10 persons. On the other hand, waterlogging and salination are spreading at the rate of 70,000 acres or more in the Indus Valley. There is also the very real limitation of water, particularly during the *rabi*. The yield per acre of all foodgrains in fact all agricultural commodities in Pakistan is much lower than the principal agricultural countries of the world.

Surplus and Deficit Areas

In West Pakistan the main producing areas are Multan, Bahawalpur, Khairpur and Hyderabad divisions from where about four to five lac tons of wheat is purchased annually. The deficit areas are Peshawar region and certain parts of Rawalpindi, Quetta and Kalat divisions. The recipients of surplus supplies include Peshawar, Lahore and Rawalpindi which are provisioned towns. Supplies are also made available to Karachi Administration, Defence Departments, the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Ministry of Food, Government of Pakistan.

Food Provisioning

State trading in foodgrains has been introduced on no-profit-no-loss basis. The procurement rate and issue price is being fixed after taking into consideration the general price index. The present procurement price has been fixed at Rs. 11-8-0 per maund while the issue price is Rs. 12-4 per maund.

There is no total rationing in any part of the province. However, with the rise in the price of wheat provisioning had to be introduced in almost all district headquarters and the total number of provisioned areas now exceeds 100.

Food Position during 1957-58

The forecasts for the year 1957-58 wheat crop are normal. With a view to increasing crop cultivation, West Pakistan Government has provided several facilities and concessions to the agriculturists, which are given in details in the chapters dealing with Agricultural Development and Irrigation. The Monopoly Procurement Scheme has already been launched and the procurement price has been increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11-8-0 per maund this year. Unfortunately a persistent spell of wet weather in the districts of the former Punjab has prevented timely threshing of wheat crop with the result that the flow of the marketable surplus to the *mandis* has been delayed to some extent. Till the 1st of August 1957, 193,000 tons of wheat have been purchased throughout the province. This quantity does not include about 15,000 tons of wheat purchased for purposes of seed. The procurement drive will be continued throughout the year. It is hoped that this year, it will be possible to purchase more wheat than last year.

The Monopoly Procurement Scheme will be backed by a levy on all cultivators owning 200 acres of land or above, at the rate of 2 maunds per acre in unirrigated and 3 maunds per acre in irrigated tracts.

Storage Accommodation

There is at present two types of government owned accommodation suitable for storage of wheat. There are bins having storage capacity of 232,120 tons and the 'house type' godowns with storage capacity of 147,600 tons.

The West Pakistan Government has already approved the construction of further storage accommodation to the extent of 1,35,500 tons. At present, the government has under active consideration, a scheme to construct with the United States aid six elevators of the total capacity of 400,000 tons—four units of 75,000 tons capacity each of Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore and Lyallpur and two units of 50,000 tons capacity each at Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Supply Position of Sugar

The requirements of sugar for West Pakistan are partly met by the local sugar mills and partly by imported sugar. The central government has de-

cided to allow 96,000 tons of sugar (36,000 tons imported and 60,000 tons indigenous) to the West Pakistan Province during the current year. A new sugar mill at Charsada (District Peshawar) has also gone into production this year. It is likely to produce 10,744 tons and the total production of indigenous sugar by six sugar mills will be about 70,000 tons. This will improve to a great extent, the supply position of sugar in West Pakistan.

Essential Commodities

Amongst the other essential commodities, coal, coke and certain varieties of paper and board and also imported bicycles remained under the distribution control. The control on imported bicycles has been recently lifted and the dealers are now free to sell 75 per cent of their stocks to customers without any sale restrictions. The balance 25 per cent stocks have been reserved by the Deputy Controller-General of Prices and Supplies, Government of Pakistan, Lahore, for issue against permits, to meet the essential requirements of government departments.

Consumers Goods

The prices of general consumers goods exhibited an upward trend after the Suez Canal crisis. Now that the navigation in Suez Canal has been restored, it is hoped that the price of essential commodities, especially imported goods from abroad, will settle down.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

The Buildings and Roads Department which undertakes construction and maintenance of all government buildings has, during the last year, built a number of houses, schools and hospitals, besides constructing and repairing a good mileage of roads.

To relieve congestion and meet the acute housing shortage the government launched the construction of satellite towns in various parts of the province. The department has completed 12 satellites at Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Multan, Montgomery, Mirpur Khas and Hyderabad, where facilities like sewerage and water-supply systems and metalled roads have also been provided. The scheme for constructing more houses has been extended to cover the entire province and it is proposed to build as many as 2,50,000 units in urban areas, including 1,00,000 for refugees.

Immediately after integration Lahore and some other towns of the province experienced a great shortage of houses because of shifting of a large number of one unit staff to the provincial metropolis and other regional headquarters. The department working in top gear has been able to ease the situation and has so far completed the construction of 2,150 'C' and 'D' type quarters out of the target of 2,920. Over 250 staff quarters and officers' residences have been completed at a cost of Rs. 33 lac in different areas of Lahore. It was also decided to construct 331 different types of quarters and bungalows at Hyderabad. The department has so far completed 203 such units costing Rs. 56 lac. An additional accommodation for the Civil Secretariat at Roberts Club, Lahore, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3 lac. The department has also constructed silos for storing foodgrains in the former N.-W. F. P. and an additional accommodation in the Citcuit House, Abbottabad.

Medical Institutions

During the last year an operation block, having six operation theatres and a maternity section, was added to the Nishtar Medical Hospital, Multan.

A kitchen block was also provided for the nursing home in the same hospital. Construction of four hostels each having a capacity of 200 students, and residential accommodation for members of the staff were also completed.

Seven 125-bed district headquarters hospitals have been completed and their buildings handed over to the authorities. Construction work on a T. B. sanitorium at Kotri having an estimated cost of Rs. eight lac and a half is in progress. Similarly, a mental hospital at Mansera in the Hazara district is also under construction.

Another big project in hand is the construction of the Liaquat Medical College at Hyderabad. Residential accommodation has been completed already, and, planning having been finalised, the construction work on the hospital and college has also started recently.

Educational Institutions

The Viqar-un-Nisa Girls High School at Rawalpindi was completed in a record period of one year and a half and was handed over to the authorities last year. A middle school at Lologali in the Hazara district costing Rs. 77,000 and a school at Shah Latifabad Colony at Hyderabad were completed during 1956-57 by the department. Two secondary schools having an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2¼ lac each are under construction at Jhelum and Rawalpindi. Construction work on four primary schools and two high schools at a total cost of Rs. 14 lac is proceeding satisfactorily at the Wahdat Colony, Lahore. In some of these buildings roofs are being laid. The department is also constructing an academic college at Hyderabad whose main building and assembly hall have been completed so far.

Public Health Schemes

Essential amenities schemes such as arranging water supply to the public have also been executed by this department. Three such schemes of providing water to Kohat, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan have been completed at a cost of Rs. 6½, Rs. 26½ and Rs. 5 lac respectively. Another scheme of supplying water to the Bannu district is under implementation, and its major portion has also been completed. Material is being collected for arranging

water supply to Murree from Donga Gali springs. Two schemes involving huge sums of money for providing efficient sewerage and water supply system to the Hyderabad town are in the final stages of technical consideration.

Roads

At the time of integration provinces and states were implemeting their different programmes for improving and expanding their road systems. The Buildings and Roads Department has, in consultation with the Planning Board, launched a five-year plan on West Pakisistan basis which aims at constructing 1,550 miles of new black topped roads at a cost of Rs. 12 crore 80 lac by the end of 1959-60. The plan also provides for the improvement of 2,435 miles of old roads at a cost of Rs. 14 crore 70 lac for meeting the demands of modern traffic. Under this plan the province has been divided into five zones and the pace of progress both in planning and execution of schemes has been quickened.

Priority for backward areas

During 1956-57, new roads of 200 miles were constructed and a target of equal length has been fixed for the current year. Although priority has been given to the development of road systems in under-developed areas, comparatively more developed areas have not been completely ignored. Out of the 200 miles constructed last year, 63 miles were in the Bahawalpur zone (Bahawalpur and Multan divisions), 47 miles in the Peshwar zone (Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan divisions), and 39 miles in the Quetta zone (Quetta and Kalat divisions). Thirty-four miles and 17 miles were added in the Hyderabad zone (Hyderabad and Khairpur divisions) and the Lahore zone (Lahore and Rawalpindi divisions) respectively. In addition, plans to construct 2,000 miles of village roads to be completed in five years have also been drawn.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The Motor Vehicles (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1957, authorising the provincial government to set up a single integrated board to replace the existing transport boards functioning in the areas formerly known as the Punjab, the N.W. F. P., Sind and Khairpur was promulgated during the middle of 1957. Early steps are now being taken to bring about the desired integration and achieve maximum efficiency and economy.

Punjab Roard Transport Board

As a first step towards nationalisation of road transport the government of the undivided Punjab started the Punjab Transport Service, Rawalpindi, in 1945, which was followed by the establishment of the Lahore Omnibus Service the same year. Encouraged by the results produced by these services the government expanded the nationalisation project and set up the Punjab Transport Service, Dera Ghazi Khan, in 1947 and then the Lyallpur Transport Service in 1948. Later, two small town services for Multan and Rawalpindi were also started which are working as subsidiary services to the Punjab Transport Services of Dera Ghazi Khan and Rawalpindi.

In order to run these services properly the Punjab Road Transport Board consisting of seven members was constituted in 1951 which took over the control of the services in 1952. Substantial all-round progress has been recorded since then. The capital nvestment of these services has shown nearly five-fold increase, viz. from Rs. 89,94,108 to Rs. 4,27,40,210. Similarly, the yearly mileage has risen from 5,29,013 to 2,06,43,314 during the last five years. When the board assumed control the combined strength of the fleet was 485, of which only 64 vehicles were deisel-driven. Not only does the fleet now consist of 670 buses but the number of the diesel-driven which are more dependable and economical has also shot up to 615. The number of routes covered by these services has also increased to 218. From their establishment till the end of the previous financial year a total net profit of Rs. 1,82,09,833 was earned by the transport services.

Each of these services has a workshop well-equipped to undertake maintenance and repair jobs. Besides, a central body-building workshop was set up in Lahore in 1951 which fabricates bus bodies with improved designs and better seating arrangements for all the services under the Punjab Road Transport Board. During 1956-57, a new nine-month training course for traffic probationers was started in Lahore. Personnel of transport services, like drivers, conductors, mechanics, store-keepers, are given training at a school also situated in Lahore.

Lahore Omnibus Service

The Lahore Omnibus Service has been coping with the increased traffic in the provincial capital sinaɔ integration. Compared with the last yearfigures of approximately 87,000 pessengers carried daily by the service. the number of passengers has now increased to 98,100. The strength of the fleet, which has increased by 13 buses from the beginning of April 1957 to the end of July, now stands at 170. More buses are being put on road as they are imported and their bodies built in the workshop. It is expected thet by the end of the current financial year about 200 buses will be added to the present fleet. Besides, a number of changes in the schedules have been made with the object of providing facilities commensurate with the increased traffic on the routes directly affected by integration, such as those connecting government offices and different localities. Non-stop services are also operating on the routes beginning from inside Model Town, Rahmanpura and Saman abad and ending at the district courts. Special services exclusively meant for girl students and several shuttle services have also been introduced.

North West Frontier Road Transport Board

The board which was constituted in 1951 acted as an advisory body to the government till April 1952 when it took control of the Government Transport Service, Peshawar. Since then the service has made an appreciable progress. The assets of the service has increased from Rs. 38 lac to Rs. 63 lac. The figures of daily return services have risen from 112 in 1952-53 to 187 in 1955-56, with corresponding increases in mileage and number of passengers from 44,07,929 and 35,26,326 to 55,07,267 and 50,83,243 respectively. Similarly, the net profit on the capital contribution has gone up from six per cent to 15 per

cent. Started in 1947 with a small fleet of seven buses, the Government Transport Service, Peshawar, has now a fleet consisting of 77 petrol-driven and 110 diesel-driven buses, three trucks and 19 jeeps. The bodies of 20 buses are under construction and as soon as the buses are ready they will be put on road. Forty more chassis are also expected to be built in due course The service has been running in competition with private operators till the beginning of 1951 when three routes i.e., Peshawar-Rawalpindi, Peshawar-Abbottabad and Peshawar-Nowshera were nationalised. Later in 1953, the nationalisation policy was extended to cover the Peshawar-Charsadda-Mardan route. A most up-to-date and well-equipped workshop spread over a vast area and having machinery worth approximately Rs. 2 lac has been built.

To provide more comfortable accommodation 4 leyland tiger cub chassis of longer base were imported on which de-luxe bodies has been built recently. These buses will in the first instances ply on the Peshawar-Rawalpindi and Peshawar-Abbottabad routes. A modern type bus station known as the Roadways House has been constructed, and plans are being prepared for the construction of bus stands at important places in the region. For the convenience of passengers awaiting transport on the road-side specially designed shelters have been erected at various points. Every year bonus equal to one month's salary is given to the employees of the Government Transport Service, Peshawar, whose number now exceeds 1,000. Recently, a dispensary in the charge of a qualified doctor has been started at Peshawar for giving free medicines and treatment to the employees and their families. The staff is given free winter and summer uniforms. Monetary help is also extended to deserving employees from the staff benefit fund.

Sind Road Transport

The Sind Road Transport which was constituted in 1948 under the name of the Government Commercial Transport has been making steady progress. Started with a fleet of 20 buses, its strength increased to 134 till the end of 1956-57 during which year alone 30 buses were added. Thirty-four new buses are expected to be put on road in the current financial year. Twenty bus chassis and one break-down truck will also be purchased.

The transport which only runs stage carriage service operates on the Karachi-Hyderabad Road, Thatta-Jungshahi Road, Hyderabad-Hala-Moro-Haloni Road, Sukkur-Jacobabad Road, Hyderabad-Mirpur Khas Road, and other important routes. The total mileage of these routes is 963 but the buses covers over 10,000 miles a day. The Sind Road Transport has submitted to government a five-year plan for the expansion of its service. Under this plan it is proposed to nationalise 159 routes, covering 2,455 miles.

Out of a capital expenditure of Rs. 13,25,000 estimated for the current year Rs. 3,30,000 are to be spent on the construction of buildings, which include bus stations at Hyderabad, Sukkur and Thatta, and the remaining Rs. 9,95,000 for the purchase of vehicles. With the increase in the number of buses to be put on road, the gross earnings are estimated at Rs. 73,66,000 during the current year as against Rs. 45,28,420 last year.

A new office building was constructed at Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 1,82,000 during the year 1956-57. A workshop for maintenance and repair of the fleet costing Rs. 1,61,000 is nearing completion. It is believed that after the imported machinery has been installed, the workshop will be one of the best equipped in the country. Besides, a body-building worshop with an output of one bus per month has been established already. Its output is expected to be raised to five buses soon. At present there are no shelters for passengers on the routes served by the Sind Road Transport. Four such shelters are under construction and will be completed soon, and to this would be added 20 shelters till the end of the current year.

Khairpur Government Transport

Owing to non-availability of vehicles no addition to the fleet of 17 buses could be made last year. The trnasport was established by the former Khairpur Government in January 1953 with only four buses. Efforts are, however, being made to expand the fleet and it is hoped that nine buses would be added during the current financial year.

ELECTRIC POWER

At the time of independence, the power position in the areas now forming West Pakistan was very poor. In the northern zone, there was one hydro-electrical station of an installed capacity of 9,600 k.ws. at Malakand. There was one thermal station at Lahore (Shahdara) of about the same capacity. The major hydro-electric station at Jogindar Nagar Mandi State which had been constructed for supply of power to these areas was lost to India. Efforts were, therefore, made to create new sources of power as quickly as possible to meet the shortage of power and also to cater for the demands of the progressively increasing industries of the province. The capacity of the Malakand hydro- electric station was doubled in April 1951. The Rasul hydro-electric station with a capacity of 22,000 k.ws. was commissioned in May 1952. The Dargai hydro-electric station with a capacity of 20,000 k.ws. was put into operation in December, 1953. An additional set of 8,000 k.ws. was installed at Shahdara power station in October, 1953. A diesel generating station with a capacity of 8,800 k.ws. was established at Lyallpur and started supply in March, 1955. One diesel station at Burewala with a capacity of 1,600 k.ws. and the Montgomery steam station with a capacity of 6,000 k.ws. were installed in November, 1954 and August 1955, respectively, supplying power through a local 66 k. V. grid to Okara Burewala, Arifwala Pakpattan, etc. This station was put in parallel operation with Renala hydro-electric station with a capacity of 1,100 k.ws.

Apart from this, a number of diesel stations were set up and commissioned and a number of abandoned electric supply undertakings were renovated and brought into operation. The above works involved construction of 1,32,000 and 66,000 volt sub-stations and transmission lines, both in the northern and the central zones. All these works were done on top speed by the Pakistani electrical engineers without the help of any foreign consulting engineers.

Soon after integration, the former Punjab and N.-W. F. P. grids were synchronized and are now running in parallel. This has enabled the transport of large blocks of power available, particularly during the period of high

river discharge from the north to areas in the central zone, where there used to be an acute shortage of power. Simultaneously work was expedited on the power projects in hand and it has been possible since integration to increase the total installed capacity of power by 27,148 k.ws. Thus, the total generating capacity of province which did not exceed 19,012 k.ws. at the time of independence, and was 104,153 k.ws. at the time of integration, has now risen to 1,13,300 k.ws. A number of projects are in an advanced stage of execution and it is hoped that by the end of the current financial year total installed capacity will not be less than 1,63,495 k.ws. and by the end of 1959-60 the almost insatiable demand for power would have been satisfied to a large extent.

The major portion of the capital outlay on electricity schemes will be spent on important works in progress, including Rasul Hydro-Electric Scheme, thermal stations at Lyallpur and Montgomery, Gujranwala Hydro-Electric Scheme, Lahore Electric Supply Scheme, Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme, and Lower Sind Electric Supply Scheme. In addition to financing these works in progress, a provision of Rs. 80 lac has been made in the budget for the extension of electrification in rural areas for providing general and industrial service connections. This provision has been made for ensuring the proper utilisation of the installed generating capacity.

During the year 1956-57, the Electricity department completed the following schemes :—

(1) The Malakand, Dargai and Rasul hydel stations were successfully synchronized amongst themselves and with Shahdara steam station, Lyallpur diesel station and with Sialkot diesel station. This resulted in a grain of generating capacity and a saving in cost on coal and diesel oil which used to be burnt to waste. The saving on fuels has resulted in a saving in foreign exchange to the extent of 40 to 59 lac in the current year and will increase to about 80 to 90 lac in the next financial year.

(2) The Montgomery thermal station was connected with the hydel grid by constructing 80 miles line from Okara to Lahore within a very short period of three months. This has made the spare power at Montgomery available on the entire grid area wherever it is needed.

(3) The Lyallpur steam station which comprises 2 sets of 4,000 k. ws each and one set of 6,000 k. ws has been commissioned during December, 1956. It will relieve the shortage of power in the area to an appreciable extent.

(4) 66 K.V. grid stations at Montgomery, Arifwala, Burewala, Pakpattan, Chichawatni, Okara, Bhai Pheru, Saidpur, Kot Lakhpat and 131 K.V. grid stations at Rawalpindi and Wah have been constructed and energized.

(5) Kalat town was given supply by installing 60 k. ws diesel sets.

The important schemes under execution with the provincial Electricity Department are; Chichoki Mallian Hydel Scheme; Gujranwala Hydel Scheme; Kurram Garhi Hydel Scheme; and Shadiwal Hydel Scheme.

In case of Chichoki Mallian and Kurram Garhi schemes sufficient progress during the year has been achieved. The erection of power station equipment is expected to be completed during the current year. For the Gujranwala scheme, civil works are in progress. Steps for placing orders for the machinery are being taken by the Director-General Supply and Development.

The Canadian Government are financing Shadiwal project under the Colombo Plan and the work has started on this project.

These hydel projects when completed will increase the generating capacity of the province by 55,000 k. ws. A steam package set of 25,00 k. ws which was wrongly delivered at Hardugan in India before independence has now been retrieved and is being installed at the Montgomery thermal station. It is expected to be completed during this year.

Reduction in the rate per unit charged from tube-wells meant for agricultural purpose coupled with the rising cost of fuel and diesel engines and spres has resulted in a keen demand for power and provision has been made to satisfy this growing demand as far as possible as a contribution to the grow-more-food campaign.

In southern zone, there are two major schemes, i.e., Lower Sind Thermal Grid Scheme and Upper Sind Thermal Grid Scheme. Under these two schemes, it is proposed to instal steam stations at Hyderabad and Sukkur of an

initial capacity of 15,000 k. ws each. These will supply power to Hyderabad, Sukkur and other towns and villages by a net-work of 33 K.V. transmission lines and encourage the development of industry in the backward areas of the former Sind province.

The scheme for taking over the abandoned electric supply undertakings in the former province of Sind under the nationalisation programme is being actively pursued. Eight such undertakings have been taken over since independence. It is hoped that Jacobabad, Mirpur Khas, Thatta, Ratodero and Mehar undertakings will be acquired by the government during 1957-58.

Investigations to set up a thermal station at Quetta with an installed capacity of 5,000 k. ws is in hand and the scheme is expected to be finalized during the current year.

Proposals to electrify the towns of Mastung, Sanghar and Shahdad Kot by means of diesel sets have been made for the year 1957-58 to meet the growing demand of the public.

It is proposed to extend the grid system of the Malakand Hydel Electric Scheme to Kohat through 66 K.V. line. The 11 K.V. line to Hangu would also be changed over to 33 K.V. Another 33 K.V. line would be provided from Hangu to Thal. More rural areas covered by the Malakand scheme in the northern zone are proposed to be electrified during the year 1957-58.

The problem of shortage of power will really be solved when the Multan Sui Gas Station (137,000 k. ws) and Warsak Power station (160 k. ws) go into production in 1959 and 1960 respectively. Both these schemes are being executed by central government agencies.

Provision has also being made to develop the distribution system of the Rasul hydel scheme further. In addition to electrification of tube-wells, 23 out of 28 towns provided for in the Rasul project have been connected. The work of electrifying the remaining towns viz. Marh Salochan, Sodhra, Shahpur, Malra and Jhawarian is in progress. It is also proposed to extend the grid system from Lyallpur to Jhang *via* Gojra and connect the existing uneconomical diesel stations of Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Tandlianwala. It will also be possible to electrify the various towns and villages in the adjoining areas of Jhang and Lyallpur district.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The unification of the provinces and states of West Pakistan paved the way for the transfer of a large number of subjects relating to industries from the central to provincial government under the new Constitution. The provincial Industries Department is, therefore, being expanded and reorganised at an additional cost of Rs. 24 lac. The budgetary provision for the current year has been raised by 35 per cent over the preceding year and it amounts to Rs. 1,53,65,800. It has also been decided to set up a Mining Development Corporation, with an authorised capital of Rs. one crore, for the speedy exploitation of the mineral deposits largely located in the hitherto under-developed areas of the province. Meanwhile, the department has continued to implement the schemes aimed at the acceleration of the pace of industrialisation in the province.

Textiles

Cotton textile is the largest industry in West Pakistan. Its development has been fast and almost entirely due to private enterprise. In 1947, just after independence, we had only 1,77,418 spindles and 4824 looms.

The total number of installed spindles and looms rose in 1956 to 17,97,376 and 27,248 respectively with the annual production of 62·90 crore yards of cloth and 24·05 crore lbs. of surplus yarn. The present production of cloth and yarn leaves quite a fair quantity of exportable surplus. Medium varieties of grey cloth and cotton yarn have already started moving out of the country.

With a view to stepping up the production of fine and superfine varieties of cotton textiles, 1,40,000 spindles have been allotted for the above purpose. Arrangements are also being made to import longer staple cotton and equipment for combining atmospheric control, bleaching, mercerising and finishing.

At the time of independence, not a single woollen mill came to the share of West Pakistan. Top priority was, therefore, given to the setting up and development of woollen industry. At present, a dozen woollen mills comprising an aggregate of 21,732 worsted and 22,760 woollen spindles are in production. Out of these, 1,200 worsted and 700 woollen spindles were added during the year 1956. The three mills at Bannu, Harnai and Qaidabad, sponsored by the P. I. D. C. have started production. One more mill with 5,000 worsted and 2,000 woollen spindles is under installation through private enterprise.

The productive capacity of the industry has reached 5·2 million lbs. of woollen yarn and 4 million of lbs. worsted yarn. A major portion of our demand for tweeds, blankets and carpets is now being met locally.

At present, adequate capacity for weaving different varieties of art-silk fabrics has been developed. The government have placed temporary restriction on the further expansion of this industry as the import of raw materials from abroad is causing appreciable drain on our foreign exchnage. The P. I. D. C. in co-operation with M/s Dawood Corporation of Karachi are working on the establishment of a plant at Karachi for the production of art-silk yarn.

Engineering Industries

As a first step to meet the iron and steel requirements of the country, the P. I. D. C. in collaboration with a famous German firm Krupps launched an ambitious scheme for the prospecting of iron ore in West Pakistan. Vast areas in Chitral, Abbottabad and some other parts of the former N.-W. F. P. and also the Salt range and the Thal tract possess huge deposits of fair quality of iron ore. The deposits in Daud Khel will supply 2,50,000 tons of iron ore annually to I and S plant at Piran Ghaib. This plant is in its initial stages and will have a capacity of 2,50,000 tons of crude steel which will be expanded to 3,00,000 tons later. The Sui gas power station, being set up at Multan, will provide motive power for iron and steel plant.

The total production of the steel melting and re-rolling industries had reached 1,50,000 tons of bars rolled from imported billets, conditioned scrap and some quantities of old rails at the beginning of 1957.

The foundry industry, mainly concentrated in Lahore and Gujranwala manufactures machine tools, lathes, drilling machines, hand-saws, diesel engines, cil clushers, aerated water machinery, sanitary fittings, ginning and textile machinery spare parts, etc. By the end of 1956, the foundry industry has developed a total capacity of 50,000 tons a year.

Cycles, Sewing Machines and Blades

Three firms in Lahore are engaged in the assembling of cycles with a total capacity of about 20,000 cycles a year. With the exception of a few items such as wheels, chains and ball-bearings, the rest of the components are manufactured locally.

With the substantial financial assistance by the government, a few concerns have started manufacturing complete sewing machines. Though the quality of the machines is yet to be improved, the present capacity of local manufactures is about 15,000 pieces a year.

The Treet safety razor blades factory was established at Hyderabad in 1952 by a Pakistani firm in collaboration with a British firm. It has an estimated annual production of 40 million blades.

Other miscellaneous engineering goods manufactured in West Pakistan include agricultural implements, bolts, nuts and washers, centrifugal pumps, conduit pipes, clock components, G. I. pipes and C. I. pulleys, locks and padlocks, scientific instruments, steel almirahs, safes, wire netting, building hardware and other items of domestic furniture, wire nails, screws, transformers, pistons and rings, galvanised and black pipes and small arms.

Surgical Industries

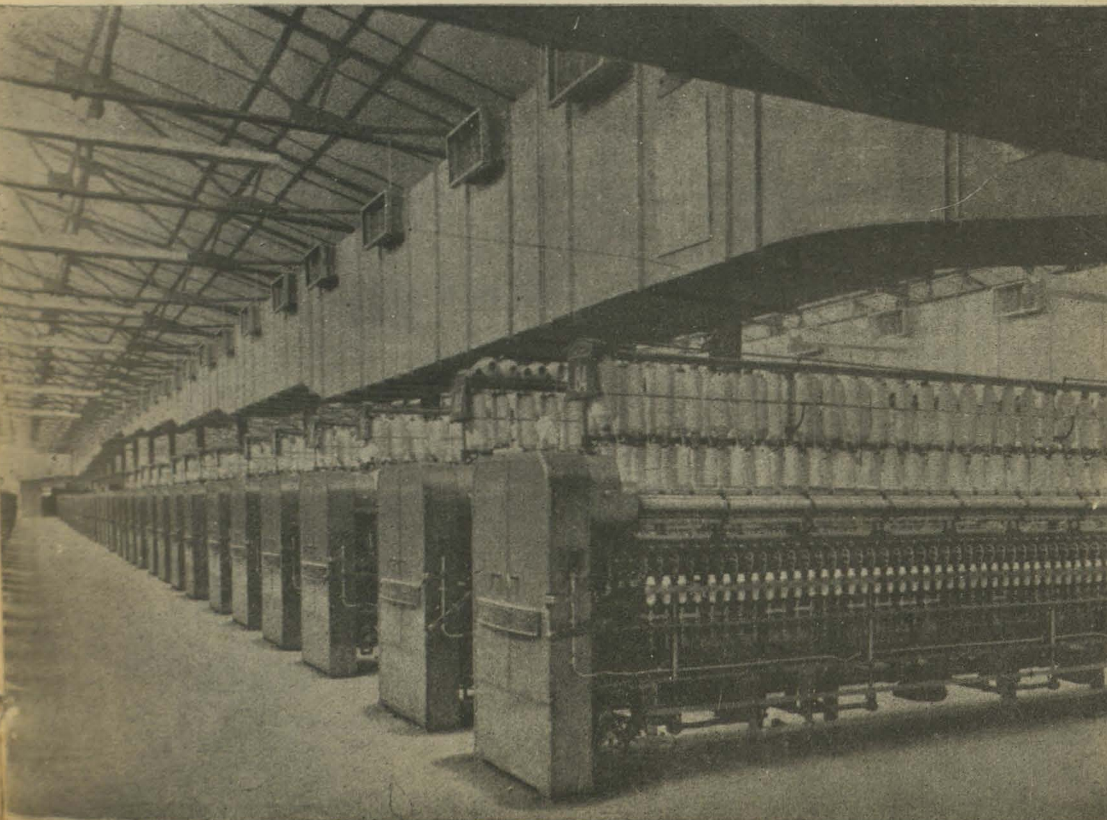
The surgical instrument industry is located in Sialkot. This industry has now passed the difficult times and has regained its pre-'ndependence position and is exporting large quantities of surgical instruments in many foreign countries.

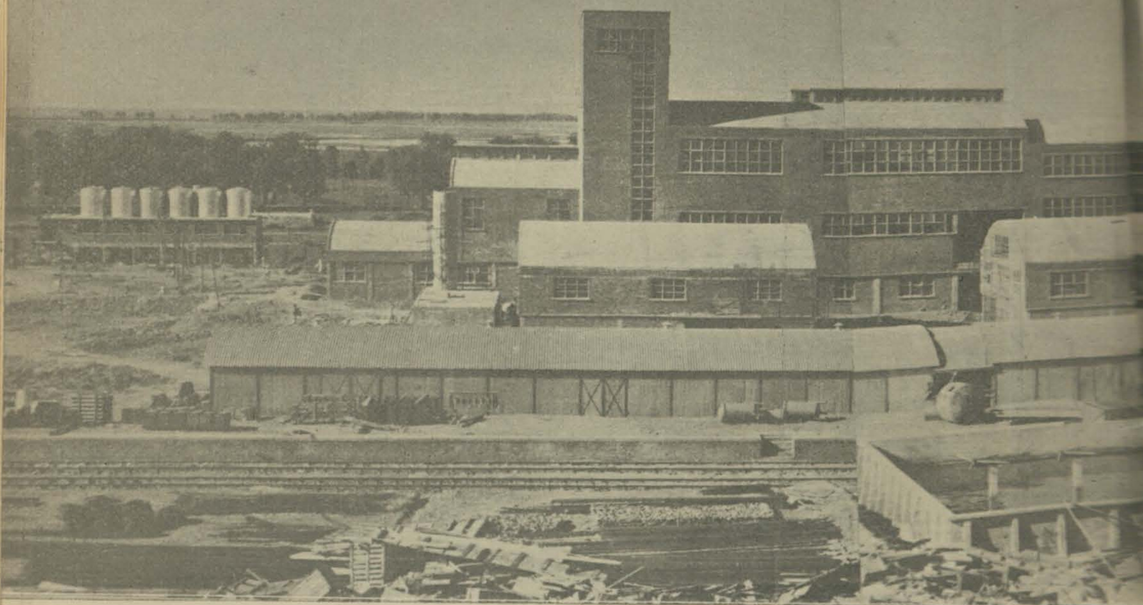
To help develop this industry and to standardize its products, a government metal (surgical and allied) industries development centre has been established at Lahore. This centre offers technical assistance to the manufacturers, provides heat treatment and nickle planting facilities, makes tools and gauges for the use of the industry and imparts training in various processes involved in the manufacture of surgical instruments.



The new cement factory at Daudkhel

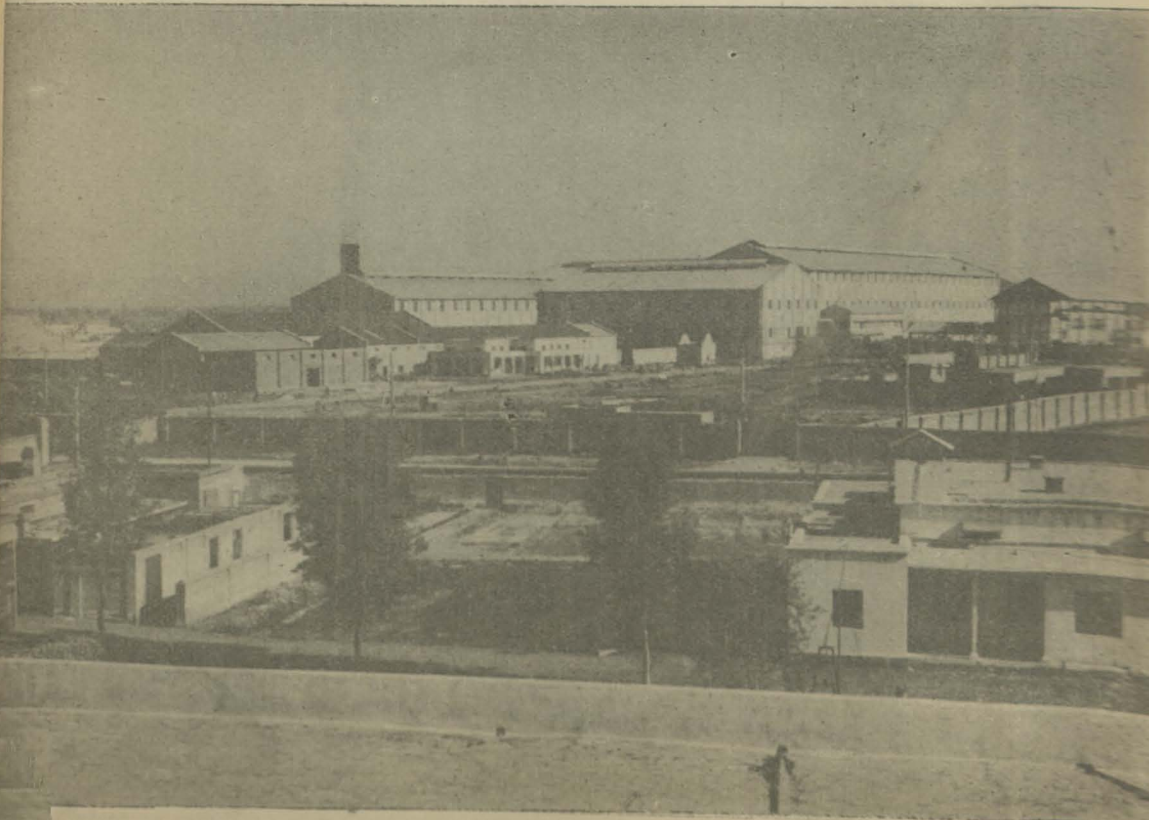
Spinning section of the Burewala Textile Mill

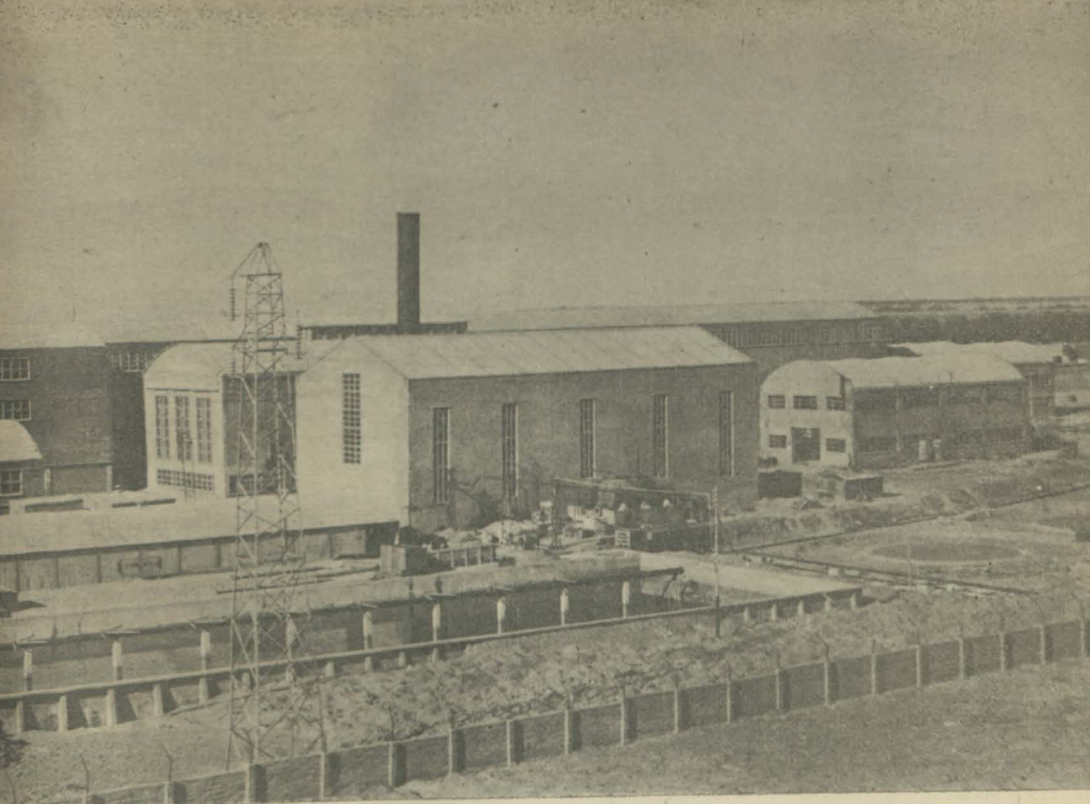




Premier Sugar Mills. Mardan—Pakistan's biggest

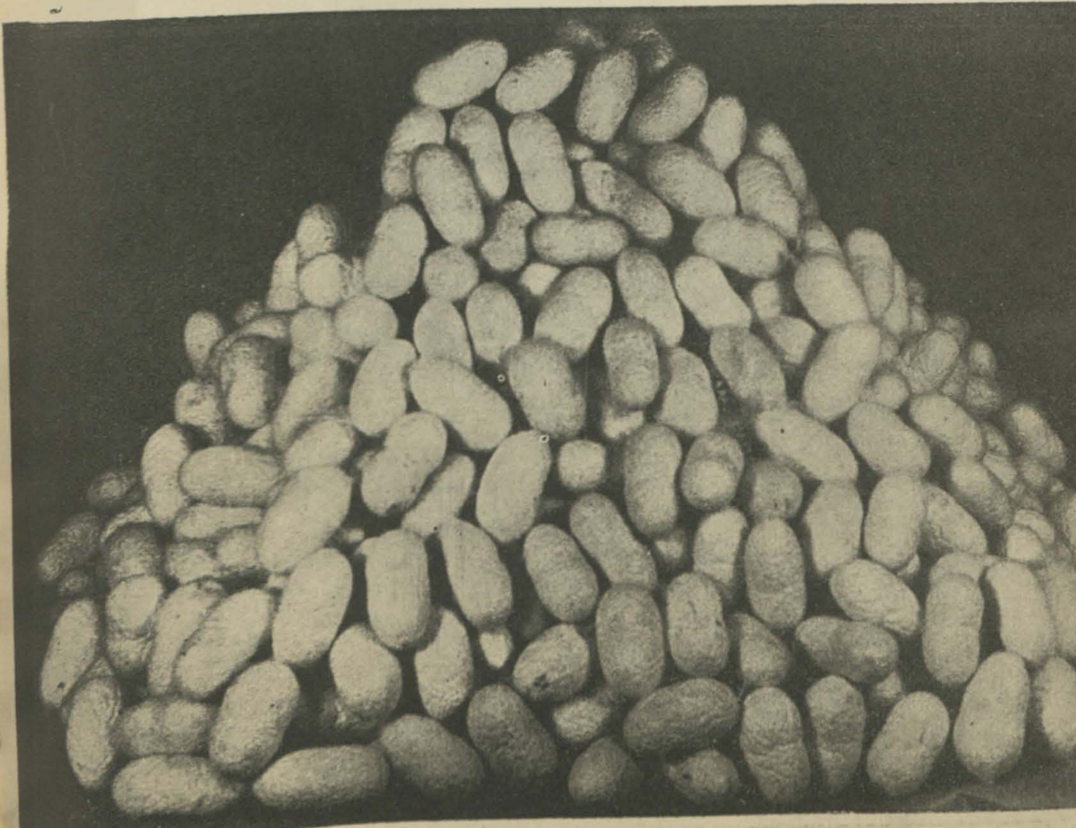
Card-b





ory, Novshera

Dry cocoons containing silk thread. This industry is flourishing in the Peshawar region





Multan Pottery

Some of the articles manufactured by trainees at a women welfare centre at Anjalo Kalan near Gujranwala.



Food Industries

In the realm of food industries, despite certain obvious handicaps, the progress has been quite satisfactory. Three biscuit factories each at Montgomery, Lyallpur and Lahore with a total capacity of 10 tons of biscuits a day are satisfying the local needs. The quality is so high that foreign biscuits are losing market here. In addition, there are a number of factories manufacturing toffee and chocolates. The production of squashes, pickles, cordials, juices, jams and jellies besides a number of other articles have risen considerably with the grant of protection to the industry. Fine quality of vegetable ghee is also manufactured in large quantities which supports the rural population of the province. At Rawalpindi a cornflake factory has been set up.

Fertilizer

For the increased out-put from the land, use of synthetic fertilizers needs no emphasis. The P. I. D. C. with the assistance provided by the I. C.A. has established the Pak-American Fertilizer Factory at Daudkhel. The factory was completed in 1956 and is expected to go into production shortly. Its production capacity would be 50,000 tons per annum of ammonium sulphate. The P.I.D.C. is also investigating the possibilities of setting up a new factory for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer based on natural gas in West Pakistan.

Sugar has become a necessary part of our daily diet now a days. In West Pakistan, there are six sugar mills at Rahwali, Takht Bhai, Mardan, Jauharabad, Leiah and Charsada. The annual requirement of white sugar in the province is estimated at about 1,50,000 tons while the present production capacity of all sugar factories working in the province is 91,000 tons. Plans are in hand to expand the capacity of the existing units and install more sugar factories to meet the gap of about 59,000 tons of white sugar.

Chemical Industries

In the sphere of chemical industries, there are a few sulphuric acid plants in West Pakistan with a total annual capacity of about 9,000 tons. To meet the ever increasing demands of the local industries, another 3,000 tons per year plant has been proposed under the 5-Year National Plan at the cost

of Rs. 1·3 million. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has also been provided in the plan for modernizing the existing plants. Another plant with 1,500 tons capacity for recovering sulphur from crude ore found in the former Baluchistan has been installed recently.

The existing sulphuric acid plants convert a part of their production to derivatives like hydrochloric acid, nitric acid,alum, epsum salts and dichoomates.

With the rise in glass and textile industry, the capacity of the soda ash plants at Khewra has been increased from 20,000 to 25,000 tons a year. The P. I. D. C. in collaboration with the Isphani Ltd. has set up a caustic soda-cholorine plant at Nowshera. Its daily capacity is 10 tons of caustic soda and 8·8 tons of cholorine. The 5-year plan provides for an increase in the installed capacity of soda caustic from the existing 3,000 tons per annum to 13,000 tons.

D. D. T. Plant

At Nowshera, a D. D. T. pant has been set up by the P.I.D.C. with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF on a 'no profit no loss' basis. The project completed in 1954 has an annual capacity of 700 tons of cent per cent D. D. T., 5 tons of hydrochloric acid per day and a small quantity of dichloro-benzene and tricholoro-benzene.

Pharmaceuticals

Many parts of West Pakistan are rich in medicinal herbs and plants. The more important of these herbs are artimeria and ephedra from which important drugs like santonin and ephedrine are isolated. A British firm M/s. T. H. Smith and Co. has set up a plant for the manufacture of santonin from artmeria in Rawalpindi. Another company, Messrs Mark Alkoloids, is manufacturing ephedrin from ephedria at Quetta.

Modern pharmaceutical plants have been installed at Lahore and Karachi by a number of private parties for the manufacture of drugs and various kinds of pharmaceuticals including sera, vaccines, tinctures, syrups, pills, and injectibles. A concern at Moghalpura near Lahore is producing alcoholic medicinal preparations from vegetable drugs.

The P. I. D. C. has taken over the existing plant of Kurram Chemical Co. Ltd. at Rawalpindi for the extraction of santonin. It is also sponsoring a project for the establishment of a pencilline plant in collaboration with UNICEF in West Pakistan. This is expected to be completed during 1957, and will produce about 7 million maga-units of pencilline annually.

Cement Industry

At the time of independence, there were four cement factories in West Pakistan. The Dalmia Cement had two establishments one at Karachi and the other at Dandot (district Jhelum). The Associated Cement Co. also had two factories at Rohri (district Sukkur) and Wah. In 1948, the total production of cement of the four factories was a little over 3,00,000 tons which was inadequate for the increasing tempo of the industrialization and the construction of irrigation and hydro-electic projects and colonies for the increasing population. To meet this growing demand, the existing factories were required to expand their production. In 1954, the production was doubled. The factory at Wah alone expanded its production by more than 1,00,000 tons. Further more, two big cement factories were set up at Hyderabad and Daudkhel.

The Zeal-Pak Cement Factory at Hyderabad was completed in the middle of 1955 at the total cost of Rs. 17 million, out of which the Government of New Zealand contributed Rs. 8·5 million in foreign exchange. This factory has the annual production capacity of 2,40,000 tons or 300 tons daily.

The Maple-Leaf Cement Factory, Daudkhel, went into production since January 1950 with the production capacity of 1,50,000 tons per annum or 500 tons daily. The total cost of the project was Rs. 28 million out of which Rs. 18 million were contributed by the Government of Canada.

A small factory with the production capacity of 6,000 tons per annum has also been set up at Jhelum. The P. I. D. C. is planning another cement factory at Sukkur. Preliminary survey and ground work for this scheme has already been done. This factory when completed will have a capacity of 1,50,000 tons annually.

The province is meeting most of its requirements of R. C. C. pipes and tiles from indigeneous production. Against three units at the time of Independence, there are at present nine units engaged in the manufacture of re-inforced cement concrete pipes, with an annual capacity of 21,00,000 running feet. About a dozen factories are engaged in the manufacture of cement tiles. Also permission has been given to a Pakistani firm to set up a unit for the manufacture of asbestos cement sheets with a total capacity of 60 tons daily. This unit is starting production shortly and will save a lot of foreign exchange.

Ceramics Industry

Since independence, three fairly large-scale units have been established at Karachi, Lahore and Gujrat for the manufacture of pottery and sanitary goods. Three units have also been installed at Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi for manufacturing fireclay. The above factories have a total capacity of 2,000 tons of pottery and sanitary goods and 22,000 tons of fireclay bricks.

In order to develop this industry further, the government has set up a central pottery agency at Shahdara and a pottery development centre at Gujrat. The agency and the development centre provide technical assistance and facilities for heat treatment to the small scale cottage industries of pottery and sanitary goods.

A scheme for rationalization of pottery industry and provision of common facilities to the potters is under the consideration of the government. The individual potter is unable with his simple hand-operated equipment to grind the clay to proper uniformity, eliminate impurities and mix and age the clay thoroughly to produce flawless goods. Accordingly, two common facility centres at Gujrat and Hyderabad have been set up to provide necessary facilities of processing the raw material and firing the fabricated articles, etc.

Other Industries

Two large size cigarette manufacturing plants are nearing completion at Jhelum and Mardan. Two maize starch factories of 20 tons capacity have been set up at Peshawar and Lyallpur, the latter being equipped for the manufacture of liquid of glucose and dextrine. A first class superior quality washing

and toilet soap factory has been set up at Rahimyarkhan which, besides manufacturing 5,000 tons of soap, is producing 250 tons of chemically pure glycerine per annum for the use of chemical, pharmaceutical, tanning, textile, food and other industries. The P. I. D. C. has finalised plans for the establishment of a factory in co-operation with a German firm for the manufacture of basic synthetic dyes. Two oil hydrogenation mills with a capacity of 25 tons have already gone into production, while the third 10-ton plant is being installed.

At present, there are 18 paints and varnish factories in West Pakistan, producing wet and dry lead paints, varnishes, lacquers and distempers.

A large factory owned by the West Pakistan Government is functioning at Jallo for the manufacture of resin and turpentine. It is working under-capacity due to shortage of resins after independence. A new industry that has established a foothold in the province is the manufacture of absorbant cotton, wool, bandages, lint gonzes and sanitary towels.

Leather industry has also been developed. There are a number of tanneries in the province manufacturing fine quality of leather goods, part of which is exported to the Middle Eastern countries.

Industrial Education

There are at present 43 schools and institutions for boys and girls in which nearly 3,000 students are receiving industrial education, and vocational training in various trades like smithy, foundry works, electroplanting, wood working, tailoring, embroidery, knitting and the arts and crafts.

The Industries Department runs a number of development-cum-training centres for woollen, weaving and other trades in various parts of the province. The more important of these establishments are the woollen industries development-cum-training centres at Jhang; carpet weaving factory, Shahdara; blanket manufacturing factory, Khairpur; and sericulture development centres in Peshawar and Rawalpindi.

Besides imparting practical training, these centres are providing technical advice to the people residing in the areas of their activity. These centres have also commercial sections attached to them, which are being run by trainees, as an advanced course of their training, on almost self-sufficient basis.

LABOUR WELFARE

With the dawn of independence, the country has made tremendous progress in industry which brought in its wake problems relating to the welfare of workers. This necessitated the setting up of an adequate machinery to ensure the proper administration of labour laws. Consequently, the Government of the former Punjab set up a separate labour department in April 1952. Prior to that, labour problems in whatever form they existed, were dealt with by the Directorate of Industries. Since the establishment of the Province of West Pakistan, a full-fledged directorate of labour welfare has been constituted on the lines of former Punjab province.

The main functions of the Labour Welfare Directorate are prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, enforcement of the labour laws, inspection of shops and commercial establishments under Shops and Commercial Establishment Acts, the enforcement of Weights and Measures Acts, and the promotion of general welfare of workers in all spheres of their life. For administrative convenience and with a view to providing speedy relief to workers, three regional offices of this directorate have been established with their headquarters at Lahore, Peshawar and Hyderabad. An assistant director, is incharge of each region with labour officers, assistant labour officers and a number of labour inspectors for the field work. In order to decentralise control, the regional officers have been invested with the powers of Chief Inspectors of Shops and Weights in their respective regions. They have also been designated as Certifying Officers and Conciliation Officers in their respective regions. That enables them to settle the industrial disputes and to take certain other decisions without reference to the head office.

In pursuance of its policy to promote the welfare of workers, government has set up an advisory board, consisting of an equal number of representatives of labour employers and government. Its chief purpose is to advise government to ensure the welfare of labour by amending the existing

laws and to promote good relations between employers and employees. In the year 1952-53, the central government went so far as to invite a team of I. L. O. experts to advise it on amending the existing labour laws of this country so as to bring them in line with the laws obtaining in Industrially advanced countries. The mission has since submitted its report to the Government of Pakistan. The salient features of the report have been forwarded to provinces for their guidance.

Since independence, seven officers of the Directorate have been sent abroad for advance training in various fields of labour welfare. The knowledge and experience thus gained is being utilized for providing more amenities to labour. With a view to providing recreational and medical facilities to the workers, a scheme. The setting up of 13 labour welfare centres in the province is under consideration of the West Pakistan Government.

Labour Laws

The main enactments administered by the directorate are as under:—

The Workmen Compensation Act provides for the payment of compensation to workers who meet with accidents in the performance of their duties. Though the exact amount of compensation to which an injured worker is entitled to is to be decided by a competent civil court, the directorate helps and affords all possible assistance to him in preferring his claim for compensation. The Payment of Wages Act, 1923, ensures prompt payment of wages to workers, maintenance of prescribed registers and provides a check on illegal deductions by managements. A number of cases regarding non-payment of wages and dismissals without notices were dealt with to the satisfaction of the applicants. The Factories Act, 1934, does not merely provide the conditions under which factories can be registered but also the conditions under which workers are to be employed. It further lays down certain restrictions on the employment of children and female workers and also provides for the grant of holidays with pay to workers. The administration of this act was transferred to this directorate in August 1956, from the Directorate of Industries. The number of factories registered has gone up from 1,777 in 1954

to 3,986 in the year 1956. The inspecting staff carried out frequent inspections of the factories in their respective areas and a large number of prosecutions were instituted against the owners of factories for violating certain provisions and rules of the Factories Act.

Trade Unions Act, 1926

The object of this act is to foster the growth of trade union movement so as to enable the office bearers of the union to safeguard the interests of the workers. The Labour Department assists in the organisation of new trade unions, maintenance of their accounts and membership and lends a helping hand in the solution of their working difficulties. Trade unions registered to-date number 163. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 requires the managements of industrial undertakings to define the conditions of employment and to make those conditions known to their employees. Draft standing orders in respect of 136 industrial establishments in the province have so far been certified by the directorate. The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 provides for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes between the management and labour in industrial establishments. The number of such disputes rose from 10 in the year 1954 to 42 in the year 1956. The Trade Employment Act limits the hours of work of shop-assistants and commercial employment employees and makes certain regulations concerning their holidays, wages and terms of service. During 1956, 8,259 prosecutions were instituted under this act out of which 2,573 cases were decided. The amount of the aggregate fine imposed by courts was Rs. 47,750.

Thə Weights and Measures Act regulates the use of weights and measures in the province. The work under this act has substantially increased, leading to a consequent increase in revenue. During 1956, the amount of fee realised under this act rose to Rs. 1,98,388 from Rs. 1,23,329 in the year 1955. The number of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments verified during the last year was 2,45,483, 17,053 and 55,652 , respectively and the number of prosecutions lodged was 2,523.

EDUCATION

After the second world war, particularly, since the dawn of independence, the people of Pakistan have become increasingly conscious of the basic need of education. Consequently, the demand for more and more facilities for providing primary, secondary and higher education has become widespread and persistent. Despite its inadequate resources, the West Pakistan Government has responded to the public demand and the current year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 10·92 crore (apart from Rs. 60 lac for frontier regions) for education as against the last year's revised estimate of Rs. 10·37 crore. This represents 18·2 per cent of the total revenue budget of the province.

The control of primary education in all areas of West Pakistan except the former Punjab, vests in the provincial government. In the areas, previously included in the former Punjab, the control rests with the local bodies. At present there are over 15,000 primary schools in West Pakistan. The enrolment in these schools in 1955-56 was 13 lac as against 7·5 lac in 1948-49. During the year 1956-57, 558 new primary schools were opened in the province; their region-wise number was: Hyderabad 310, Lahore 121, Peshawar 70 and Quetta-Kalat 57. During the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 11·5 lac has been made in the budget for the opening of 402 new primary schools. This is in addition to the 80 primary schools which are to be opened in frontier regions.

Secondary Education

The number of secondary institutions in the province has been doubled since independence. The number of the secondary schools has increased from 1,238 (160 government and the rest non-government) in 1948-49 to 2,404 (645 government and rest non-government) in 1954-55. The enrolment in these schools has increased from 4 lac to 7·75 lac during the same period.

Secondary education is the responsibility of the provincial government in Quetta-Kalat region, and the former N.-W. F. P., Bahawalpur and Khairpur states. In all other areas, it has been left to a great extent to local bodies and private enterprise. The current year's provision includes upgrading of 30 primary schools to middle standard and 20 middle schools to high standard. In addition, a provision of Rs. 3 lac has been made for additional grant-in-aid to non-government secondary schools. It is expected that a number of schools will be opened by private managements, which will receive grants. Along with the increase in the number of secondary schools, hostels are also being added to some schools. To improve teaching of science in the schools, adequate scientific apparatus are being provided to replenish the existing equipment of the laboratories. Science and drawing were introduced, for the first time, in the secondary schools of Kalat division in 1956-57.

Collegiate Education

Since independence, the number of colleges has risen from 37 (16 government and 21 non-government) to 74 (47 government and 27 non-government). The enrolment in the colleges has risen from 12,500 to 40,000. This represents an increase of 100 per cent in the number of colleges and over 300 per cent in their enrolment. The expansion of primary and secondary education is reflected in the increased demand for admission to colleges. The number of students seeking admission has been increasing by five to six thousand every year. It is, therefore, necessary to open new colleges to meet the demand. This year's budget makes provision for starting two higher secondary schools (intermediate colleges) for which buildings have been put up under the social uplift schemes. Two more higher secondary schools at Lahore, an intermediate college at Sukkur and another at Peshawar are also being opened during the current year. Mumtaz College at Khairpur Mirs was started last year in the former high school building. Provision of Rs. 6 lac has been made for the college building. Provision has also been made for the addition of science classes up to the B.Sc. standard in Government College for Girls at Hyderabad. The Islamia College for Women, Lahore, has also been given a building grant of Rs. 50,000 for its laboratory. The budget provides Rs. 1 lac for furniture and equipment and Rs. 2,24,000 for staff for various other government colleges in the province. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 1½ lac has been provided for increase in grants-in-aid to privately managed colleges.

Universities

The universities have in the past largely confined their activities to the affiliation of colleges and to the conduct of examinations. They are now being gradually enabled to concentrate on their true functions of advancement of learning and promotion of research. For this purpose, the budget provides an additional grant of Rs. 19 lac for the three universities of the Panjab, Peshawar and Sind, besides the normal recurring grant of Rs. 40 lac. Last year, government gave substantial grant for building programme of the three universities. Further provision of Rs. 30 lac has been made for the same purpose. A sum of Rs. 34,990 has been set apart for starting post-graduate courses for advanced training particularly in research on educational problems. Considerable aid under inter-collegiate exchange programme has been received and more is expected.

Technical Education

Recognising the need for a shift from literary studies to those emphasising science and technology, provision has been made for the establishment of a directorate of technical education in the Department of Education. With its associated advisory committees, working through the Council for Technical Education on which industries, commerce and other interests will be represented. It will co-ordinate technical education at all levels. It will help promote specialisation in engineering education, whether imparted by the universities or by colleges. It will also administer technical education at the school level. A sum of Rs. 3 lac has been provided in the current year for the construction of workshop buildings in government secondary schools to give a technical bias to education.

Provision has been made for buildings and other expenditure for introducing vocational courses in 10 more secondary schools from the current year. Substantial foreign aid has been received under the Colombo Plan and more is expected. Further, provision has been made for starting commercial classes in one high school; and strengthening technical, agricultural and commercial courses in some of the existing schools.

Provision has also been made for starting a polytechnic at Rawalpindi. This polytechnic will provide training for technicians, like foreman and supervisors, who will fill the gap between engineers and skilled workers. The Ford Foundation has promised aid in the form of equipment and training facilities valued at nearly Rs. 23 lac. This year's provision in the budget includes Rs. 6 lac for building and Rs. 75,000 for staff and contingencies.

Physical Education, Home and Social Sciences

The Lahore College for Physical Education is the only college of its type in West Pakistan and with the integration of provinces into one unit its responsibility has increased considerably. At present, the number of students in the college is 75, but it is proposed to raise its enrolment to 225. This year's budget contains a provision of Rs. 30,000 for additional staff for the college.

The Lahore College of Home and Social Sciences was started in September 1955. Its objective is to meet the needs of women's education in home sciences, suited to Pakistan's conditions. The college was started with the assistance of the Ford Foundation which provided funds for the purchase of equipment from abroad, consultants and training facilities for Pakistani staff abroad. The I. C. A. and Rock-Feller Institute gave aid in the form of equipment, training facilities and expert advisory services. The existing building was provided out of social uplift funds. The college hopes to start 20 short courses in different fields for the benefit of women at all levels, particularly of the middle classes. This year the first batch of ten girls passed the B.Sc. (home economics) examination from this college. Moreover, eleven girls passed first examination in home economics. At present 95 girls are studying in various classes of this college.

Scholarships

The budget of the West Pakistan Education Department for the year 1957-58 shows an expenditure of nearly Rs. 29 lac on scholarships and stipends of various types for the poor but bright students. A further sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been provided to improve the provision for those areas where the existing provision is inadequate.



The tribes are taking to education with enthusiasm. Here an open air class is in progress in the Kurram Agency

A class in the Junior Model School, Lahore, which is run on modern lines





Main building of the Central Training College, Lahore

Child Nursery Section of the College for Home & Social Sciences, Lahore



Grants for Cultural Activities

The Sind Adabi Board receives a grant of Rs. one lac a year. The Pushto Academy, Peshawar, which is a part of the University of Peshawar will now get Rs. one lac through the university. The Board for the Advancement of (Urdu) Literature, Lahore, has been receiving *ad hoc* grants in the past but now a provision of Rs. 2 lac has been made in the budget. The board is expected, *inter alia*, to perform these important functions : (*i*) to arrange or help the publication of classics and new books of outstanding merits ; (*ii*) to arrange the Urdu translation of standard works ; (*iii*) to help promote potential writers and to get books written on selected themes ; and (*iv*) to award prizes to the authors of books of high literary value every year and to award prizes for the best articles and poems published in journals. The Bazm-i-Iqbal which was set up in 1950 with grant of Rs. I lac has been receiving varying amounts from year to year. This year, grants of Rs. 25,500 for Lahore Bazm-i-Iqbal and Rs. 8,000 for Iqbal Academy at Peshawar have been included in the budget. A grant of Rs. 10,000 has also been provided for publishing works of the mystic poet, Shah Abdul Latif of former Sind. A grant of Rs. 25,000 has been included in the budget for the Institute of Islamic Culture (Pakistan), Lahore.

Learned Bodies Auditorium

Funds have also been provided by the government to construct an auditorium and other buildings for learned bodies at a cost of Rs. 10 lac. The learned bodies provide occasions for national thinkers to come together and enlighten each other on the fruits of their research. The proposed auditorium will thus serve as a central hall for those learned bodies to hold their conferences. The learned bodies will also get suitable grant for their maintenance.

The Scout Association has now been reorganised and would function on a provincial basis. It will have regional centres in Peshawar, Hyderabad and Quetta with headquarters at Lahore. Last year, a sum of Rs. 79,200 was provided in the budget for Boy Scouts Associations in West Pakistan. The grant has now been raised by Rs. 30,000 a year. Last year, a sum of Rs. 28,300 was provided in the budget for the West Pakistan Girl Guides Association. The grant has now been raised by Rs. 35,000 a year. In West Pakistan the development of sports is a matter of high priority. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. I lac has been provided in the current year's budget. Moreover, a stadium is also under construction at Lahore.

HEALTH SERVICES

In spite of its having been denuded of the well-established doctors and medical experts in consequence of the *en bloc* migration of the non-Muslims on the eve of independence, the Health Department has since made rapid stride both in making up the paucity of health personnel and establishing hospitals and dispensaries for affording medical relief to the people. Through its sustained but strenuous efforts, cholera which, in the pre-independence days, swept this part of the country like a disastrous epidemic, has become extinct for the past many years. The incidence of malaria, yet another rapid malady which took a heavy toll of human life every year, has considerably decreased and so is the case with other epidemics. A sum of Rs. 15 lac has been provided this year for controlling malaria in the province. This is considered to be the first stage towards complete eradication of malaria throughout the province for which numerous schemes have been incorporated in the Five-Year Plan.

Influenza

The department has played no small part in stemming the virulent tide of influenza originating from the South-East Asian countries like the Philippines, Malaya and India where numerous people fell an easy prey to this epidemic during summer 1957. On the receipt of the alarming news about the outbreak of influenza, the department went all-out to nip it in the bud. Preventive measures and precautions were widely publicised throughout the province. Inspection posts were set up at all important points of entry on the Indo-Pakistan borders and emergency hospitals were established at Wagah, Lahore, Karachi, Gharo, Kotri and other towns for screening the people coming from India by rail, road and air, and for isolating suspected cases wherever necessary. As a precaution, all schools, colleges and swimming pools were closed and the cinemas were ordered to reduce their seating capacity by one third of their existing accommodation. All drugs and other necessary equipments were provided in adequate quantity at emergency hospitals. The Red Cross Society, which

is renowned for its humanitarian activities in all emergencies also lent a helping hand by supplying not only drugs and milk but also bedding equipment and the ambulance unit. The Druggists' Association inspired by philanthropic sentiments made voluntary contributions in money and drugs for use in the treatment of influenza. The local doctors also showed themselves second to none and voluntarily offered their services for giving free advice and treatment to the influenza patients. To check the infiltration of the epidemic into the hill stations like Murree, Nathiagali and Abbottabad, the chief summer resorts in West Pakistan, checking posts were set up at Rawalpindi, Doongagali, Haripur and Hazara where all passengers bound for hill stations by rail or road were thoroughly screened by the health staff.

All these precautionary measures considerably helped in controlling the epidemic with the result that but for the stray cases reported from some towns of the province, this malady could not assume alarming proportions as it did in other countries in South-East Asia.

Tuberculosis

The department is equally anxious to eradicate T. B., yet another great enemy of mankind. An extensive B. C. G. vaccination campaign is being conducted throughout the province to combat T. B. A further sum of Rs. 3,73,990 has been provided for the continuance of B. C. G. campaign, the maintenance of sanitoria, hospitals, clinics, etc., in the province. A sum of Rs. one lac has been provided for equipping the new block in Samli sanatorium built by the provincial government at a cost of Rs. 12,20,000. Addition of 100 beds to the Samli sanatorium will further expand the facilities for treatment. A new X-Ray machine, laboratory and ward equipment are being purchased at a cost of Rs. 84,500 for the T. B. sanatorium at Dadar.

Maternity Benefits

One hundred and eighty-five maternity and child welfare centres are functioning in the various districts of the province for providing medical care to expectant and nursing mothers and children up to the age of 5 years.

In addition, the government has sanctioned the opening of 54 more such centres in the province, which will start functioning in the near future. Each centre is in the charge of a lady health visitor. An average of 30 to 45 mothers daily attend each centre and about 25 to 30 children daily benefit from the services of the staff at each centre.

The maternity and child welfare centres are educational centres for the mothers and as such mother-craft classes are held regularly in the centres. Talks on various subjects like health and hygiene are given to them. Practical demonstrations on cooking, baby care and feeding, sewing and knitting are regularly given to the expectant and nursing mothers. First aid care for the treatment of minor ailments is also taught to mothers. Eight to ten *dais* are under training in each centre. The poor trainees are awarded a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem. The U.N.I.C.E.F. helps with drugs and diet supplements and equipment for each centre.

Medical Colleges and Schools

In order to train more doctors and other specialised health staff, the Health Services Department is running four full-fledged medical colleges, viz., K. E. Medical College, Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women, Lahore, Nishtar Medical College, Multan and Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad and also the College of Dentistry at Lahore. Besides, there are three medical schools at Quetta, Bahawalpur and Hyderabad to train doctors for rural areas.

Construction work for the Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad, is in full swing, and a sum of Rs. 40 lac has been allocated during the current year for this purpose. Urgent steps are being taken to develop and re-organise the Civil Hospital at Hyderabad to cater to the training and educational needs of the students of the college. Similar steps are being taken for the appointment of additional staff and provision of equipment required in connection with the reorganisation of Government Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, to enable it to meet the requirements of the Khyber Medical College, Peshawar, which is being run independently by the Peshawar University. A sum of Rs. 10 lac has been earmarked for this purpose during the current year. Likewise, a sum



Main biock of the Nishtar Medical College, Multan

A nurses' class in the Nishtar Medical College, Multan





The T . B. sanatorium at Samli has been considerably expanded. This is a view of the new block

A mobile dispensary of the Health Department



of about Rs. 8 lac has been sanctioned for the construction of a hostel for the students of Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Lahore, and a sum of Rs. 1,03,400 has been provided in the current financial year for the construction of a new hostel for girl students of King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

These colleges when fully equipped and staffed will be able to train about 600 medical graduates per year as against 90 students at the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, in 1947. In addition, a large number of nurses and other anciliary personnel will be trained at these institutions.

Steps are also being taken to re-organize the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicines, Lahore, with a view to providing training in the field of preventive medicines to doctors and other field health workers. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 has been earmarked for carrying out alterations and additions in the building of the institute and a sum of Rs. 70,000 has been provided for the appointment of whole-time teaching staff.

Hospitals

The Health Department is maintaining a number of hospitals at Lahore, viz., the Lady Willingdon and Lady Aitchison Hospitals, the Mayo and Ganga Ram Hospitals, Gulab Devi T. B. and Janki Devi Jamiat Singh Maternity Hospitals and Dental Hospital. To decrease the rush at the Mayo Hospital and provide the people with the interior medical treatment of the standard of Mayo Hospital, Lahore, a number of district headquarters hospitals have been built at Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, Campbellpur, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur. Each hospital has a bed capacity of about 125. A sum of Rs. 7,67,120 has been provided during 1957-58 for a scheme to re-organize these hospitals. Additional beds and equipment in these institutions under the scheme, will provide greater facilities for medical treatment and will go a long way in meeting the growing demand of the people for expansion of the existing hospitals. Similarly a sum of Rs. one lac has been provided for the construction of a civil hospital at Kharyan, district Gujrat, and Rs. 6,84,830 have been earmarked for addition to the building of the out-patient department in the Fatima Jinnah Medical College.

Departmental Re-organisation

The Health Department in the Secretariat has a Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries, and ten Section Officers. The attached department is known as the Directorate of Health Services and is headed by the Director of Health Services, who is assisted at the headquarters by a Deputy Director (Education and Research) and three Assistant Directors, for Medical, Public Health and Administration; a Senior Statistical Officer and a number of Principal Medical Officers in charge of drug control, stores and supplies, malaria, T. B., epidemiology, etc.

To facilitate expeditious disposal of work the directorate has divided the province into four regions each under the charge of a Deputy Director. There are four Deputy Directors; one at Peshawar, for the Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Rawalpindi divisions, the second at Multan for the divisions of Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur, the third at Hyderabad for Khairpur and Hyderabad divisions and the fourth at Quetta for Quetta and Kalat divisions.

The posts of Assistant Directors in the divisions have been abolished and their offices have been amalgamated with the Deputy Directors. Five posts of Assistant Directors have, however, been retained. Two each have been attached to the Deputy Directors of Multan and Peshawar and one for Quetta to assist them on the preventive and curative side.

Besides, dealing with hospitals and dispensaries and prevention of infectious diseases, the department is also responsible for checking adulteration of foodstuffs, holding nutrition surveys and vaccination and registration of births, deaths and marriages, including licences under the Indian Christian Marriages Act of 1872, Port Quarantine, etc. It is also responsible for control of drugs and water-supply schemes.

VILLAGE AID

The scope of the Village AID (Agricultural and Industrial Development) Programme introduced in certain parts of this wing of the country in 1953 is being progressively widened to cover other areas. Fairly rapid and tangible progress has been recorded and its pace is being increased gradually. More than half of the 33 development areas, covering about 5,500 villages with a population of 35 lac, where the programme is now in full operation, have been created since 1956. Under the five-year plan of the Village AID approved by the central government in 1955, 18 new development areas are to be opened every year. The budgetary grant of the Village AID has been raised from Rs. one crore fifteen lac in 1956-57 to over Rs. one crore eighty-four lac this year.

The aim of this programme is to improve the lot of the rural masses by organising them to solve their numerous agricultural, social and economic problems in an atmosphere of self-help and co-operation. It is achieved by helping the cultivators to increase their yield through modern techniques and implements of agriculture, to fight illiteracy and ill-health by opening schools, dispensaries, hospitals, etc. The activities of government departments are co-ordinated in such a manner that the villager is able to make full and better use of agricultural, educational, medical and veterinary facilities.

Village AID Worker

To implement this all-embracing and gigantic task a scientific and systematic approach was called for, and it was felt that first of all social workers be trained to bring about the desired change in a most effective manner. Therefore, institutes for imparting theoretical as well as practical training in every aspect of rural uplift were established, and at present the province has six such institutes situated at Lalamusa, Lyallpur, Peshawar, Rahimyar khan, Tando Jam and Pishin, catering for the needs of five regions into which the province has been divided for the purposes of the execution

of the programme. The first three institutes produce 150 workers (130 men and 20 women) and the remaining three 75 (65 men and 10 women) in one term.

The Village AID worker by instilling the spirit of self-help and co-operation among villagers inspires in them the confidence that with a little guidance and help (which the worker is there to render) they themselves are able to find a solution of their proverty and miseries. He gives practical demonstrations of the benefits of improved seeds and modern and scientific implements so that villagers may overcome the fear that the change might not prove to thəir disadvantage. Going round the village and talking to the villagers, he tells them the advantages of sanitation and organises them in parties to clear dung-hills and debris lying near their dwellings by actively participating in the work.

The women workers are not lagging behind. They teach the womenfolk better ways of cooking, of keeping houses and their clothes clean. At various places small centres have been set up for teaching embroidery and different handicrafts so that poor families could supplement their income by devoting some leisure hour to making these articles.

A brief review of the work done in the five regions is given below :—

Peshawar Region

To meet the growing needs of the region the capacity of the Peshawar Training Institute has been raised from 75 to 150 trainees. So far, four batches have qualified and have been posted in the eight development areas namely, Peshawar, Haripur, Swabi, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Attock and Isakhel, functioning in this region, which covers the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan divisions and the tribal areas.

The Village AID worker have been able to effect an admirable change in the conditions of the people here. The Village AID Administration continued to help the agriculturists in cultivating waste and arid tracts of land with the object of increasing food production and improving their economic conditions, and during the last year 600 acres of such land were brought under the plough. In addition, new methods of sowing and harvesting are being introduced gradually with remarkable success. The workers and the inhabitants of the



A model village constructed by V. AID workers at an annual fair of Rahimyarkhan

Villagers learning the art of spraying fruit trees against insect pest under supervision of V. AID staff





Members of a chand tara club who won prizes for their rams at a Village AID fair

Recreations are also encouraged in villages by the V. AID Administration



region have constructed 21 link roads, repaired nearly 10 miles of fair weather roads and cleaned thousands of yards of lanes. For providing recreational facilities to the youth 70 clubs having a membership of over 1,500 have been established. About 100 Village AID committees consisting of a fairly large section of the population have been organised to stimulate among the Pathans of this regions the much-needed spirit of self-help in order to implement the programme with a greater speed. These committees have produced good results and signs of a healthy and sound development are quite visible.

Equally commendable role is being played by women workers who are training the women-folk in home economics, weaving, embroidery, silk work and various other cottage industries to increase their income. Houses which were extremely dingy are now giving a clean and healthy look by the efforts of the women workers.

Lahore Region

The Village AID work in this region comprising the Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi division was started with the establishment of an institute having a capacity of training 75 students in July 1953 at Qaidabad. Next year the institute was shifted to Lalamusa and the number of students increased to 150. In December 1956, a fundamental education centre for training social educators was donated by the UNESCO and has been attached to this institute. It is estimated that the province would need 126 social educators, seven for each of the 18 development areas to be opened every year, and this centre will cater for this requirement. To begin with, 25 workers from different regions were admitted for a six-month course. Their number is being increased shortly.

So far 320 students have passed out of the Lalamusa Training Institute, and the next batch of 193 is under training. For practical training in the various fields of agriculture 18½ acres of land have been attached to the institute. In addition, 27 villages around the institute form the training development area where students are sent during the latter half of their training period to work under the guidance of instructors. Realising the growing need of

workers another institute was opened at Lyallpur in 1955. It has trained 300 workers so far and another batch of 150 will complete its course shortly.

As the workers are becoming available the tempo of the Village AID activity is being accelerated in this region. During the last year and til! the end of April this year as many as 11 new development area were created as compared with only two such area established from April 1954 to December 1955. Now the programme covers nearly 2,000 villages having a total population of over 15 lac. Four more development areas are also expected to be opened by October this year. The first development area set up in the region wa. that of Bhalwal in the Sargodha district in April 1954. Later in July next year, another development area came into operation in the Kharian tehsil of the Gujrat district. During 1956 seven development areas were opened at Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Gujrat, Jhelum, Wazirabad, Chiniot and Chichawatni. The process continued in this year and till April four such areas have been created at Murree, Sialkot, Khanewal and Kasur. With elf-help and cooperation, which are the two pillars of the programme, villagers have produced bigger yield, have built chools and well-ventilated houses, culverts and drains; in fact, the achievements are too numerous to be mentioned separately. It is remarkable that the rural population which was at first very suspicious of the effectiveness of the programme is now joining hand with the workers with a great zeal.

Bahawalpur Region

In this region which has only the Bahawalpur division as its sphere of activity he Village AID Programme was inaugurated in September 1954. A special feature of the training institute at Rahimyarkhan is that an expert has been engaged exclusively to instruct the trainees in rearing silk worm and producing silk to promote sericulutre for whose development the region is considered very suitable. Facilities for study and demonstration work have been provided in 30 *bastis* around the institute, which has produced 114 workers since its establishment. Sixty-five are expected to pass out this month.

Priority has been given to education and so far 28 primary chools have been opened. Efforts are being made to enlist the cooperation of local landlords for donating money for setting up more schools. As a result of good yield

of some 1,100 demonstration plots where various crops were grown the people are coming forward to get assistance fromthe workers for sowing crops on similar lines. Fish breeding is another industry taught to the people and as many as 12 ponds have been constructed in the region where different species offish are being bred. Besides distributing thousands of plants every season, the workers have planted 40,000 mulbery trees. They also helped to bring 200 acres under vegetables and 400 under gardens and nurseries. For improving the health of the people over 21,000 houses have been cleaned and sprayed, 11,000 have been re-modelled by providing adequate ventilation, and over 200 wells have been cleaned. On the veterinary side, 11,000 animals have been inoculated.

Hyderabad Region

The training ins itute providing workers for the Hyderabad region was established in 1953 at Sakrand, but on completion of a suitable building it was shifted to Tando Jam in 1956. This institute has trained 161 workers so far. This region which consits of the Hyderabad and Khairpur divisions havefive development areas namely Sakrand, Tando Allayar, Khairpur, Dokri and Mirpur Sakro. In the Sakrand development area established in 1954 the workers cultivated demonstration plots of cotton and wheat on modern lines and produced nearly twice the yield of other fields. These results have proved a very effective incentive to the cultivators who are now adopting these methods. Similar demonstrations are being made at the Tando Allayar development area created in December 1955. During the last year, three primary schools each in he two development areas have been opened and the buildings of 10 schools have been re-modelled. A new *pucca* building for : middle school was constructed at Kamaro Sharief. Rupees 1,000 were provided for doors and window of the building by the Village AID Administration. A women health centre for free treatment has also been started. In the interes of public health 5,230 houses and 445 wells were sprayed with disinfectants during the last year.

Since the area was instituted at Sakrand 23,000 fruit trees, such as mango, mulbery, citrus, have been distributed from the two nurseries set up there. To improve drinking water facilities 57 hand pumps were installed and Rs. 2,500 were given for digging new wells in 1956. The other three development areas were put into operation recently and are making satisfactory progress.

Quetta Region

The people of this region are now taking increasing interest in the Village AID Programme and as against the capacity of 75 more than 300 applications were received for training .his year. A new building is expected to be completed at Quetta this year and then the institute would shift there from Pishin. During the last year 61 workers qualified from this institute and were deputed to the three development areas, Quetta-Pishin, Nasirabad and Sarawan, functioning in the region. To promote fruit growing, which is an important industry of this region comprising the Quetta and Kalat divisions, over 3,000 plants were distributed in the Quetta-Pishin area in 1956. Besides, the workers carried out spraying and pruning operations very successfully. Two cemented tanks have been constructed at villages Randozai and Mehtarzai to overcome the difficulty about storing drinking water.

The timely help rendered by the workers to the persons affected by the floods which hit the Nasirabad area a month after its establishment, made them very popular with the villagers. Later, the workers cultivated a rice plot according to the Japanese methods of cultivation and produced 16 maunds o paddy per acre more than produced by villagers. Now, the cultivators are taking to these methods and it is expected that the yield would rise by 25,000 maunds in this year. In order to make the development area self-sufficient in wheat seed requirements the Village AID Administration procured 500 maund of wheat of improved wheat from the Agriculture Department for multiplying the quantity to meet seed requirements

n his region 88 adult literacy and religious centres have been opened, 33 cooperative societies have been set up, and .even community centres are under construction. The women workers are also doing their bit. They have eatablished small schools for girls and centres for teaching embroidery and other handicrafts. Arrangements also exist for proper marketing.

The Village AID Programme in West Pakistan is being implemented by contribution from the central and provincial governments. The Pakist n Govevernment i receiving aid from the USA, the ICA and the UNESCO in the form of equipment for the training institute and adviser and experts. To replace he foreign experts 15 official were sent to the USA. for study tour. Some of them have come back already and are working in different regions.

SOCIAL WELFARE

To realise the ideal of welfare state visualised in the establishment of Pakistan it is necessary that every measure calculated to improve the social and economic conditions of the people, especially of the poorer sections, be adopted. One of the clamant needs for achieving this ideal was the setting up of an institution under the aegis of the government which should solely deal with the subject of initiating, co-ordinating the promoting social welfare schemes. Till integration, the field of social welfare work was entirely left to the voluntary private agencies, and there was no government organisation to co-ordinate their work on proper lines or to give financial and other assistance to improve their working.

The Social Welfare Department which was created for this purpose has made a considerable headway. On the recommendations of the central government and the Planning Board a council, known as the West Pakistan Social Welfare Council, was constituted in November 1956 under the auspices of the department. The council consists of 22 members (including six women) having long experience in social work and drawn from all parts of the province. Its functions are : (*a*) to survey the needs of social welfare organisations, (*b*) to give financial aid to deserving private bodies engaged in social work and evaluate their projects, (*c*) to co-ordinate the contributions of various government departments to social welfare activities, and (*d*) to promote the establishment of social welfare organisations in places where they do not exist.

At this stage of our economy it was felt that the most effective manner of affording maximum relief was to render help, particularly financial, to the private social welfare agencies. The council received a large number of applications for the grant of financial aid, and after their careful scrutiny, it has so far granted a sum of Rs. 3,42,000 to 46 agencies for specific schemes. Of this sum, Rs. 52,000 have been paid for child welfare, Rs. 45,000 for women welfare, Rs. 43,000 for medical social work and Rs. 35,000 for socio-economic projects. Two social welfare organisers have been appointed who make personal visits to ascertain the potentialities and possibilities of service that an organisation can

render. After the money has been given the officers continue to pay visits to ensure that it is being utilised for the purpose it was sanctioned.

In pursuance of its functions to stimulate and sponsor the growth of social welfare agencies in such areas of the province where they do not exist the council has sanctioned substantial sums. For instance, the Commissioner of the Kalat division has been provided with Rs. 10,000 to be spent for the creation of such agencies.

As a measure to increase the income of the families of the lower middle class the council sponsored the Family Welfare Cooperative Society with a grant of Rs. 25,000. From this society the women of working class take raw material for different handiworks and after manufacturing the articles hand them over to the society for marketing. They are given proper wages and also a share in profit. Similarly, a physio-therapy centre which has been attached to the Mayo Hospital for the treatment of the physically handicapped has been sponsored by the council. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been granted for this purpose.

The council has prepared a plan for acquainting the public with the social problems facing the country by publishing a series of pamphlets and booklets. A beginning in this direction has already been made, and a booklet, a pamphlet and two folders have been published. Besides the medium of the written word, other measures are being adopted to stimulate interest in social work among the public. Recently, a week-long seminar was organised by the Panjab University Social Work Department at the request of the council and was attended by representatives of various voluntary organisations and government officials connected with this kind of work. It is also proposed to hold another seminar on a wider scale next December.

The council is now considering to expand its activities so as to cover surveys, research work and the collection of relevant data. It will thus be able to work out priorities for social welfare work and formulate a plan of action.

Misrishah Community Project

The urban community development project started at Misrishah, Lahore, last September has made a considerable progress. Area sub-committees which have been formed in Farooque Ganj, Habib Ganj, Islampura, Usman Ganj, Manzoorabad and Sharifabad, the six localities comprising the project area, meet regularly, discuss their problems and formulate solutions on the basis of available

resources. Two trained social welfare workers, one man and one woman, have been detailed by the government to guide the community to tackle its problems in an organised manner.

The residents of the project area by their vigorous efforts have set up a community centre in which there is a hall for meetings, a library and a reading room, facilities for indoor and outdoor games, and accommodation for a work centre for men and women and for a dispensary. Libraries and recreational clubs have also come into existence in three localities and in the remaining three these are expected to be organised soon. An adult literacy centre for women has also been established in the area. The T. B. Welfare Association of West Pakistan is opening a sub-clinic in order to provide anti-T. B. facilities to the people. The residents lately organised an anti-malaria campaign and themselves sprayed houses with D.D.T. They have also drawn up plans for improving sanitation, road and lighting arrangements.

The achievements of this development project are an example of improvements that can result from voluntary efforts of the people who have become conscious of their needs. It is intended to launch more community projects in due course.

Social Work Training

In 1952, the Government of Pakistan requested the United Nations to send some consultants to help the government to chalk out an effective social welfare programme. These consultants after taking stock of the situation advised that first priority be given to training because without trained people to initiate and supervise welfare schemes, there could be little guarantee of a permanent and effective method of social welfare. Consequently, a six-month course was started in 1952, followed by similar part-time courses in 1953 and 1954.

Later in 1954, the Panjab University established a full-fledged department, called the Department of Social Work, for post-graduate training. The same year the department started two-year diploma course, and from 1956 introduced M. A. classes. So far it has trained 40 students, including 25 M. A. students. During the training period, in addition to class-room work, the students are required to do practical work in social organisations.

Welfare Homes

Details of estimates and building plans have been worked out for the construction of 10 welfare homes at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Sialkot, Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, Rahimyarkhan, Khairpur and Hyderabad. At most of these places sites have been selected and steps are being taken to acquire the land. The homes are expected to cost Rs. 1,13,00,000 out of which Rs. 50 lac will be contributed by the provincial government and the remaining amount by local bodies and other sources. These homes will house 6,000 disabled, semi-disabled, widows and orphans (1,000 each at Lahore and Multan and 500 each at other places), and will provide these unfortunate members of our society facilities for learning handicrafts, and other trades and professions suited to their genius and conditions so that they may, in course of time, become self-earning, respectable citizens and ceases to be a burden on others.

Adviser's Office

Recently, an attached office known as the Office of the Adviser, Social Welfare, has been set up for superivising the execution of welfare schemes and implementing them speedily. Two officers who have been recruited have already started work, while others are in the process of selection. It will have three sections when it runs in full capacity. One section will be entrusted with the research, planning and publication work and the other with providing designing and marketing facilities for cottage industries and handicrafts to the poorer people so as to improve their economic conditions. The third section will look after the administrative problems of welfare projects. In course of time the office will also open branches in other parts of the province.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The essence of democracy lies in the decentralisation of control of the affairs of state. The main function of the central structure of administrative machinery in an ideally democratic state would be the co-ordination of activities of local administrative bodies and the formulation of principles and laws on which they are to function. A government at lower level, a local body is the cradle of democracy where people could be enthused with the ideal of devotion and work for the good of the masses and thus trained to shoulder this responsibility on a national scale.

It was with these fundamental points in view that the West Pakistan Government called in the beginning of 1956 a high-level seminar attended by local body representatives, government officials, and those interested in this field from all parts of the province so that a gathering of experts could work out definite and concrete proposals for overhauling the system of local government. The seminar which lasted for seven days divided itself into various groups and examined at length all the aspects of the present work and the scope for development of different categories of local bodies. It made quite a few recommendations for introducing changes in the structure of local bodies, streamlining their administration, improving their finances, increasing the tempo of their beneficent activities, and for expanding the local government system all over the province. Gradual steps are being taken to put its suggestions into effect as far as possible.

There are at present one corporation, 34 district boards, 12 improvement trusts, 352 municipalities and 4727 *panchayats* in the province each having its own bye-laws to run its administration. Their tenure in almost all the cases is three years. The president of a local body is the executive head who is assisted by the secretary and the chief or executive officers. The revenue collected from various sources like octroi duty, house tax and water tax amounts to approximately Rs. 20 crore annually and is utilized for providing multifarious amenities, to the people. Local bodies run schools and hospitals, construct and maintain roads and pavements and provide sanitation, drainage, sewerage,

water-supply, street lighting and other innumerable facilities. Actually, for an under-developed area like West Pakistan an amount of Rs. 20 crore can only but meet a very small portion of our needs. To supplement their resources and afford direct encouragement to certain beneficent activities the government gives grants-in-aid for particular projects, such as promotion of health and education, but the system of granting these subsidies varies in different regions. It was, therefore, considered necessary to have a complete information about the resources and needs of local bodies for standardising and rationalising the grants. The relevant data have now been collected and the government proposes to overhaul the system in the light of the information.

Provincialisation of key posts

The government has accepted in principle the most important proposal of the seminar that key posts such as of secretaries, chief, executive, medical and taxation officers, and headmasters of schools, be provincialised to tone up the administration of local bodies, about whose inefficiency complaints are not rare, and to give local government employees better protection and tenure of service. A bill to this effect is being given final touches by the department and is expected to be laid before the legislature during its next session. The number of posts that are intended to be provincialised is over 450 costing Rs. 21 lac to the exchequer. This amount has already been set apart in the budget. A local government service is also proposed to be constituted after the adoption of the bill.

Unified laws

On the basis of recommendations of the local government seminar the department has drafted a bill for district boards all over the province. This measure, apart from providing changes in the existing laws, envisages the establishment of more boards. A similar bill in respect of municipalities is being drafted. All other laws, rules and regulations governing local bodies are being reviewed and revised to bring about uniformity in accordance with the progressive principles of full franchise and adequate representation for the people. Pending the introduction of unified legislation, however, the Punjab's laws relating to municipal committees, district boards and town improvement trusts have been extended to the region formerly known as Bahawalpur because it was felt that the Bahawalpur acts were extremely worn out and could not be allowed to exist any more. A proposal for extending these laws to the Quetta and Kalat divisions

with such modifications as are necessary for local conditions is being considered. The municipal laws of the former Khairpur state are considered inadequate and are being proposed to be abrogated and replaced by the Sind District Municipal Act. Improvement trusts are being set up shortly at Peshawar and Khanewal, and the proposal to establish improvement trusts at Bahawalpur, Sadiqabad, Khanpur and Rahimyarkhan is under active consideration of the government. It is also proposed to set up local bodies in the former Baluchistan region, where there is only one statutory local body, namely the Municipal Committee, Quetta, on the pattern of advanced institutions in other parts of the province. A district board is also expected to be constituted for Khairpur.

Elections

During the budget session this year three acts were passed providing that if fresh elections were not held after three years, the corporation, district boards, and municipalities shall cease to function unless their life was extended for six months which is the maximum period of extension. Prior to these laws, members remained in office indefinitely till fresh elections which in certain cases were not held for as many as 15 years. This was not in the true spirit of democracy and often resulted in mismanagement and maneuoverings. The new legislative measures thus ensure that regular elections will not be delayed for considerable periods as was done in the past.

Two elections officers stationed at Lahore and Hyderabad have been appointed by the government. The duties of these officers are to assist the local officers in the framing of election schedules and render technical advice in the matter. During the last year and till the end of July 1957 elections were arranged to the district boards of Lyallpur, Jacobabad, Sukkur and Dadu, and also to 46 municipal committees. A programme has been prepared for holding elections within the next six months to the local bodies where these are due. The superseded local bodies are also expected to be reconstituted during this period.

Since integration the Local Government Inspectorate has opened two new offices at Peshawar and Khairpur looking after the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan divisions and the Khairpur, Hyderabad, Quetta and Kalat divisions respectively. Previously, there were only two offices situated at Lahore and Bahawalpur having under their charge the Lahore and Rawalpindi divisions and the

Bahawalpur and Multan divisions. These officers inspect the workings of local bodies, check their accounts and suggest ways and means to effect improvement in this regard.

Local Government College

A step which would prove a land mark in the history of local government in the country is the establishment of a local government college in the near future. It was recommended by both the Local Government Reform Committee of the former Punjab Government and the seminar. It is proposed that until the college building has been constructed it would be housed in a rented accommodation. Out of Rs. 6 lac required for the construction work, Rs. 2 lac have already been collected from local bodies. The college will teach local government laws and principles and the subjects of town-planning, sanitation, public health and social welfare to a hundred students in one term.

Expeditious Construction

At present the Building and Roads Department of the provincial government undertakes construction works of local bodies, in addition to the construction of government buildings etc., and it is felt that a single agency cannot cope with the huge volume of work. Therefore, it is proposed to set up a separate construction works department for local bodies to expedite the numerous works scattered all over the province such as construction of roads, schools and hospitals, which are in progress and which would be undertaken under their development schemes.

At present *panchayats* exist only in the former Punjab and Bahawalpur areas. Various measures, including the establishment of a *panchayat* directorate and five inspectorates at Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur and Hyderabad, have been adopted for rapid and systematic expansion and development of the movement. Pilot projects in selected areas of the former Punjab have been started and efforts are being made to develop the *panchayat* system on the lines of the Village AID Programme. The expansion programme underlines that in the first instance the movement should be extended to the former Sind, then to the former N. W.F.P. and to the Quetta and Kalat divisions; the ultimate object being to have a comprehensive network of *panchayats* functioning throughout the length and breadth of the province so that every village may gradually come within the fold of this network.

POLICE FORCE

The integration of 60,000 strong forces of the former provinces and states posed manifold problems concerning systems of recruitment, training, pay scales and uniform, all of them being different in various regions. Even standards of efficiency and work vary from area to area. However, a reasonable measure of progress has been made in rationalising the whole system, although quite a few problems are still to be solved.

As a positive step towards bringing about uniformity of outlook in the police force of the integrated province, the rules prevalent in the central zone have been extended to other regions, except for those rules where the terms of service have been guaranteed by former governments. Though by itself no mean achievement, keeping in view the complications the substitution of rules is bound to give rise to, this is only an interim measure, for it is felt that these rules introduced over 20 years ago have become out of tune with the exigencies of the modern times and, therefore, need revision in the light of past experience. Measures are being adopted to this effect, and it is hoped that within the next two years a revised set of rules would be enforced. It has also been decided that a new uniform be introduced in the province.

Crimes

Maintenance of law and order and dealing with those guilty of disturbing public peace is the main responsibility of the Police Department. As many as 69,000 cases of crimes namely murders, dacoities, robberies, burgalaries and kidnapping were registered with the police during 1956 as against 66,903 such cases in 1955. Separate figure of 1956 relating to these crimes were 2,425, 190, 821, 12,038 and 1,368, respectively while in 1955 their number stood at 2,406, 209, 731, 10,710 and 1,314. These statistics indicate that except for dacoities, where there has been a decease of 19 cases, the other categories of crimes registered a slight increase.

This is no reflection on the vigilance on the part of the police. One of the basic reasons for this rise was that during 1956 the police dealt severely with instances of burking of crimes and encouraged free registration of cases particularly in the Bahawalpur division which claims the lion's share in the increase; of the over-all increase of 2,097 in the whole of the province, 1,266 cases were registered there. The Multan and Lahore divisions also showed a rise of 670 and 583 cases respectively while a fall of 786 cases was registered in the Rawalpindi division. Another reason for this increase is that the force is understaffed—the strength of the police is the same as it was a quarter of a century ago while its duties have tended to increase in course of time. There has also been a big rise in population which naturally demands a bigger police force to look after them. Steps to ncrease the police staff are under contemplation.

Notwithstanding the handicap of the shortage of staff, the police, working in top gear, was not only able to arrest this upward trend but also succeeded in reducing the number of crimes in 1957, and a total number of 10,026 cases were reported in the first two months of the year as compared to 10,242 cases in the corresponding period of 1956.

Finger-Prints and Thumb-Impressions

The Crime Branch which was made independent of Criminal Investigation Department and placed under the charge of an Assistant Inspector-General of Police, is a central organisation for rendering technical advice and assistance to the investigating officers of the district police in important cases. Attached to the branch are a finger-print bureau, an enforcement staff and two forensic science laboratories.

The bureau verifies the antecedents of arrested persons through their finger-prints to know whether any of them was a previous convict. It disposed of 31,674 such references by the district police during 1956, bringing on record in the bureau the total of finger-print slips to 3,93,192. It also dealt with 2,052 cases of disputed thumb-impressions. The enforcement staff at Peshawar detects cases of smuggling and black-marketing, and the forensic science laboratories situated at Lahore and Peshawar undertake the examination of fire-arms and ballistic cases, etc.

Juvenile Division and Atheletic League

Under the advice of the Social Work Department cf the Panjab University, a juvenile control division has been set up under the charge of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, for reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency, and its progress is being watched with interest. If the experiment proves successful it would be extended to other parts of the province.

To provide recreational facilities whose absence results in the development of unhealthy tendencies am ng the youth, an atheletic league on the lines of the one in the United States was set up at Lyallpur which is constructing a gymnasium, complete with necessary gear, for the poor and neglected boys. Its pavilion has been built already.

Silence Zones and Zebra Crossings

On the recommendations of the Lahore Traffic Committee quite a few far-reaching steps have been taken to relieve congestion in the provincial capital and obviate the danger of accidents. The Mall, Queen's Road, McLeod Road, the Lower Mall and the stretch of Circular Road from outside Bhatti Gate to Misri Shah railway bridge have been appreciably widened. So far 50 zebra crossings and 100 refuge pillars for pedestrians have been provided on various roads. Their numbers are gradually being increased. On the Mall two electric traffic signals have been installed and another is shortly being installed on an important road. In its last meeting the committee also favoured the construction of 10 more round-abouts in the city. The Lahore Corporation has agreed to meet their expenses. Silence zones have also been created in certain part of the city and the experiment is being watched carefully on the Mall in particular.

Road Safety Week

The Lahore Traffic Police observed a road safety week in the middle of June 1957 to inculcate road sense among the public, especially the students. During the week, lectures, demonstrations and practical training on road safety were arranged in colleges, schools, and at road side for the benefit of children and students. After they were fully trained, the boy scouts, girl guides and

other students assisted the police in controlling traffic during the last days of the week. Besides, radio talks on road sense were broadcast and educational films exhibited. Posters and leaflets were widely distributed among the public. The department is also taking steps to ensure easy flow of traffic in other districts of the province.

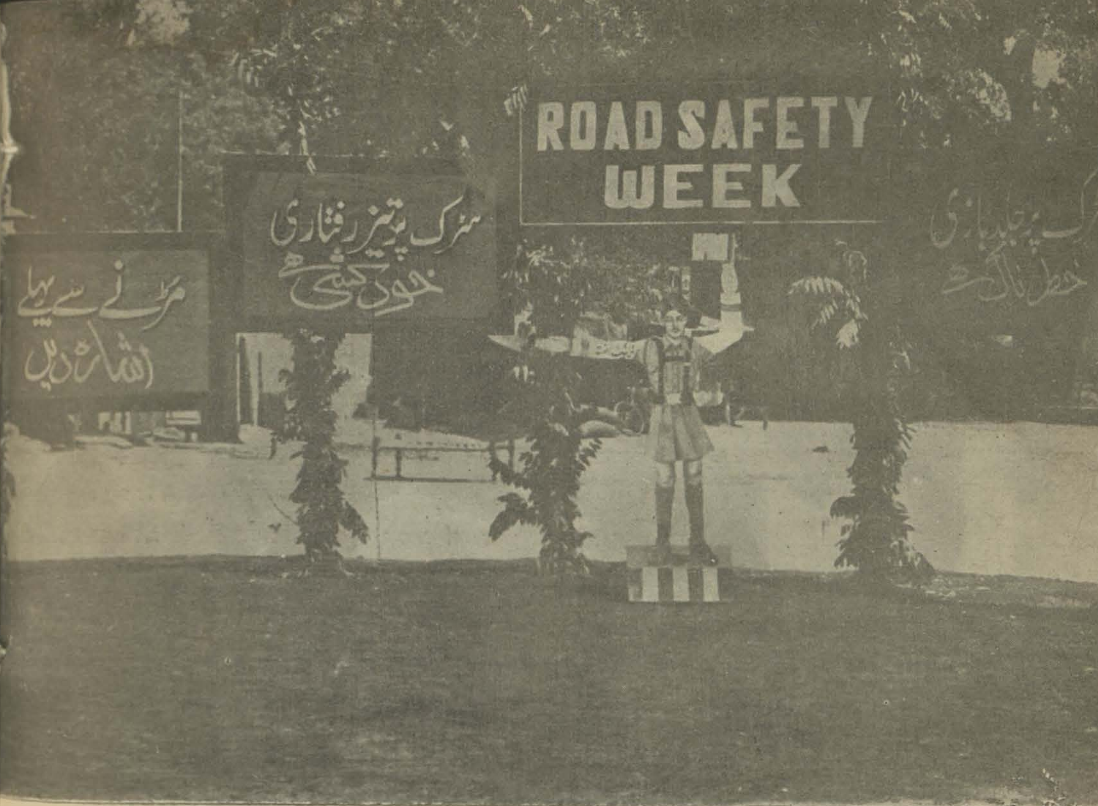
Training

There are four training schools in the province. During the year 1956 the pattern of training the new recruits at the Shahdadpur (district Sanghar) school was changed to that of the former Punjab. A large number of instructors of this school were brought for training to the Sargodha school so that they could, in turn, train their recruits on modern lines. The Lahore school is located at Walton and trains recruits from the former Punjab area. The Sargodha school which trains officers in specialist courses and those above the rank of foot constables is functioning in the police lines. An initial sum of Rs. 5,00,000, has been earmarked for acquiring a site on the Rawalpindi-Kahuta Road, near Sihala.

Welfare Funds

Special attention has been devoted to the welfare of the members of the police and their families. During November 1956, all the funds raised in different integtating units for providing relief to the poor among the police have been amalgamated. The most important of these, i. e., the Police Welfare Fund has a capital of over Rs. 7 lac and is utilized for giving subsistence allowance to widows and orphans of the members of the police force, awarding scholarships to the chidren of low-paid staff, granting interest-free loans to needy officials and for meeting medical expenses of poor police personnel which cannot be claimed from the government under the rules.

Apart from voluntary contributions made by police officials, a number of sources are tapped to replenish the fund. A petrol pump and a brick kiln were established from this fund and these are yielding good returns. This year, a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been granted out of this fund for the construction of 38 quarters for the staff at Multan. The proposal for building a 28-bed double-storey ward at the Samli sanitorium has been finalized. Two other funds, the Police Regiment Fund and the Police Benevolent Fund, are also operating in units and groups.



Road safety week signs. This week was celebrated in Lahore

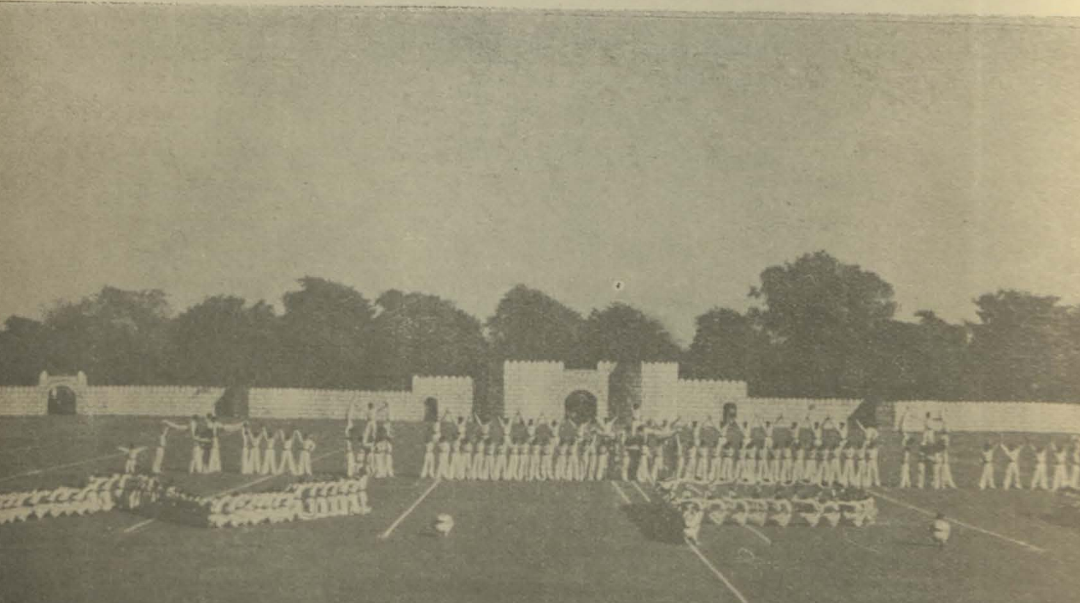
First Aid by students in fake accident during Traffic week





Khattak dance at a police tattoo

P. T. display at police tattoo



Flood Relief

A mere custodian of law and order during the British rule in the sub-continent, the policeman is now taking active part in the well-being of the public. This is amply proved by the gigantic task undertaken by him to provide assistance and relief to flood sufferers during 1955. He saved drowning men and cattle, evacuated marooned people, supplied food (as much as 600 maunds of flour were baked into *chapatis* and 200 maunds of gram parched and were distributed in Lahore) and clothing to those in need, and kept a watchful eye on abandoned dwellings to prevent the anti-social elements who rear their heads in such circumstances to take advantage of the situation. Floods over, he vigorously devoted his energies to restore communications and build protective bunds. The policeman afforded similar help in the southern zone, particularly the Hyderabad division, which was hit by the floods in 1956.

Police Sportsmen

The *jawans* are also contributing their share in the field of sports. Sub-inspectors Akhtar Hussain and Latif Rahman of the Border Police were among the hockey team which did so well at the Olympics 1956. Fazal Mahmood, the reputed cricketer, is a former Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Anti-Corruption Department

For eradicating the evil of corruption effectively and quickly it is felt that the procedure of dealing with corruption cases be streamlined and that legal and other snags in the way of expeditious disposal of cases be removed. The government is, therefore, taking steps to appoint a commission headed by a judge of the High Court to suggest the desired amendments in the anti-corruption laws. It is also contemplated to extend the laws where they are not applicable i.e., in the former Bahawalpur and Khairpur states and the Baluchistan States Union.

The Anti-Corruption Department was made independent at the time of integration and was divided into three regions, namely northern, central and southern. A branch of the department has been opened recently at Quetta to deal with cases in the Quetta and Kalat divisions. Sanction of necessary staff is awaited for setting up another branch at Khairpur.

Convictions

In the northern region consisting of the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan divisions a total number of 39 cases involving 97 officials (six of them gazetted officers) were investigated. During the last year, courts of special judges decided 44 cases, out of which 20 ended in conviction. Punishment was also awarded in nine out of the 10 cases decided by special inquiry officers and heads of departments. Out of 67 government servants involved in these (54) cases where decision was taken last year, 22 were punished either by courts or by departments.

The central region dealt with 343 cases, including 81 against gazetted officers, during the last year. Eighty officials were caught red-handed where traps had been laid by the anti-corruption staff. In this region which comprises the Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan and Bahawalpur divisions the numbers of cases decided by the courts was 89, out of which 64 ended in conviction. A hundred and twenty-eight cases are at present pending in the courts. Cases against 99 officials were referred for departmental inquiry in this region. Of them, sixteen were found guilty and punished, 12 acquitted and 69 are still awaiting decision. The remaining two cases have been withdrawn.

Out of the 281 cases registered in the southern region consisting of the Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat divisions 103 were sent up for trial and 8 for departmental action. Courts have awarded punishment in 62 cases.

JAIL REFORMS

During recent years, considerable improvement has been brought about in the prison administration and treatment of offenders in West Pakistan. The emphasis is now being laid on correctional and reformative treatment of the prisoners. These steps may not be considered as revolutionary, yet they signify a progressive trend towards the attainment of the noble ideal : humane treatment of the prisoners.

Some years back, a reforms committee was formed, consisting of representatives of the Jail Department as well as highly educated public men and women with a deep social and humanitarian outlook. The committee submitted its report in 1951, with 118 recommendations, envisaging amelioration of the conditions prevailing in the jails. Most of these recommendations have been adopted and introduced.

Prisoners are now issued more palatable diets which include meat twice a week, *pulao* or sweet rice once a month and special diet such as *savayyan* on various festivals. The friends and relatives of prisoners can now supply them articles like cigarettes, oil ghee, soap, fruits, etc. On special festivals they can also supply them cooked meals. Moreover, canteens have been opened inside jails on cooperative basis, from where prisoners can purchase various articles out of money deposited in their names by friends or relatives. The old, derogatory clothings have been discarded and replaced by *shalwar* and *kurta* of a respect able type. Sleeping platforms have been widened and cemented.

Special arrangements for congregational prayers are made in the jails. Proper facilities are also provided to the prisoners during the month of *Ramazan*; they are given extra milk, ice and *shukkur* during the month. Arrangements to impart religious instructions to them also exist in almost all the jails.

Education and Recreation

Considerable progress has been made in the sphere of adult education, generally with the assistance of literate convicts, specially trained for this purpose. Evening classes are also held to accelerate the pace of literacy campaign.

The result is that a considerable number of prisoners who are admitted as illiterates return home as educated persons. Those who study privately are permitted to take examinations such as *Adib, Munshi Fazil,* Matriculation, etc. Boys in the Borstal Institution have recently been permitted to join the School of Electricians at Lahore and the reports received about their work are very encouraging.

Various games and athletics have been introduced into the jails in order to ensure the maintenance and promotion of good standards of health of the jail inmates. Inter-jail competitions are invariably held to provide incentive and encouragement to the prisoners. Dramatic clubs have also been set up in various jails for their mental enlightenment as well as for the development of basic socio-moral values in them. Moreover, jails have their libraries provided with books to suit all tastes. Cinema shows are also arranged at regular intervals inside jails.

In order to ensure that the prisoners are treated properly in the jails, the government has decided to appoint non-official visitors from among the public in all the districts of the province. Only such well-educated persons will be appointed as take keen interest in the well-being of the prisoners. Their appointment will be made by the provincial government for two years on the recommendations of Deputy Commissioners made with the concurrence of the Prisoners' Aid Societies of their districts.

Open Jails

In spite of the education imparted within the jails, it is rather difficult to "train for freedom, men in captivity". To overcome this difficulty, semi-security jails, the fore-runner of open camp institutions, have been established. The watch and ward system is not as strict and close there as in the jails and the prisoners are not locked up at night. They have their own committees to organise and supervise the arrangements pertaining to food, clothing, sports, education, etc. No case of any serious breach of jail discipline has been reported so far. The question of starting open jails have been accepted in principle and government has under consideration the matter of opening agricultural camps at Bahawalpur and Jauharabad. The temptation to escape from open jails has proved to be non-existent as has been witnessed during the emergency of floods when at one time 5,000 prisoners were out in camps

with practically no security measures. These prisoners repaired canals and saved thousands of maunds of foodgrains from destruction. Moreover, government has sanctioned ticket-of-leave system, under which subject to certain conditions, prisoners can go home for a fortnight. A number of them are enjoying this privilege. Another important achievement of the Jail Department is that it has, for the first time, undertaken the construction of its buildings. Accordingly, scores of buildings have been constructed by jail labour, both skilled and unskilled, under its own supervision in accordance with the specifications of the Buildings and Roads Department.

Textile Jails

The punitive purpose of maintaining jails has now given way to the reformative, educative and vocational training of the prisoners. They are, therefore, given such training as may enable them to earn a respectable living after their release. The fact, however, remains that a vast majority of prisoners consists of agriculturists who would not change their ancestral profession after leaving jails. Steps are, therefore, being taken to set up agricultural farms at various places in order to train them in modern methods of agriculture. The new Central Jail, Multan, continued to be the chief textile jail of the province. Furniture of all kinds for almost all the offices of the province are manufactured and supplied by the following jails :—

(1) Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore,
(2) Central Jail, Rawalpindi,
(3) Central Jail, Lahore, and
(4) Central Jail, Multan.

Borstal Institution, Hyderabad

Last year, the Kutcha Nara Prison (Hyderabad) was converted into a Borstal institution to which all the adolescents detained in various jails of former Sind were shifted and a specially selected staff was posted there to run the institution on modern lines with a particular emphasis on the correctional treatment of these young prisoners.

Amenities for Staff

Various amenities have also been granted to the jail staff. Married warders have been provided with double-storey rooms. Moreover, a bene-

volent fund has been started from which relief is granted in deserving cases. Besides, selected members of the staff are sent abroad for training. The Jail Manual, which is now applicable to the entire province of West Pakistan, has recently been revised to incorporate a good deal of changes and improvements. This step will go a long way in improving the jail administration.

Probation System

Seprate arrangements exist for treating the raw and chance offenders, under the supervision of the Reclamation Department, which is independent of the Jail Department. This department affords correctional treatment to these prisoners through a method known as 'probation', as embodied in the Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release Act of 1926.

The probation system has been in vogue in the areas of the former Punjab for the last 30 years. Under this act the offenders have, first, to go to the prison for sometime and then qualify for probational release and treatment, by virtue of good conduct in jail and good antecedents. In spite of its drawbacks, this system has made a mark in the field of correctional treatment of offenders and has thus established its usefulness. Thousands of raw and chance offenders have been successfully dealt with under the system.

The Reclamation Department has been very active during the recent years. About one thousand prisoners (known as probationers while on release under this act) are dealt with by this department every year. They are employed on congenial occupations, are taught to read and write and are trained in various vocations and trades, besides regenerating them morally and socially.

Reformatory Farm, Burewala

As 90 per cent of the prisoners are agriculturists, a considerably large number of the probationers is employed on two big agricultural farms of the department, known as the Reformatory Farms, Burewala, in district Multan. Here they are trained in most up-to-date and modern methods of agriculture. They are allowed land on *batai* system where they work and live with their families, earn an honest and respectable living for themselves and their families, receive and pay visits to friends and relatives and enjoy almost a normal life.

Other probationers are employed in private concerns, lands and gardens, factories and on clerical jobs in business concerns etc., etc., Their salaries go to

them entirely. The probationers, whether at the reformatory farms or outside, live almost a free life except for a degree of control and supervision over their movements and couduct of life.

By affording the probationers a reformative and wholesome environment, by keeping them usefully busy, by providing them homely ties and atmosphere as well as constant friendly guidance and advice and by inculcating in them sense of self-help, self-confidence and self-respect, the department prepares them for an honourable return to society for taking a responsible place in the free community as useful, respectable and law-abiding citizens. Statistics of after career of the finally released probationers reveal that in almost cent per cent cases they have restrained themselves from relapsing to crime.

Government Savings

During the year 1956-57, more or less 1,000 probationers were handled ; their earning amounted to Rs. 1,75,500 and the income of the government from the farms came to about Rs. 1,05,000. Moreover, there was a saving of approximately Rs. 1,60,000 in jail expenditure as a result of the release of that number of prisoners from jails.

Probation of Offenders Bill

It is, however, now felt that the Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release Act embodies only an irregular and incomplete form of probation. The enactment of another bill—Probation of Offenders Bill—is, therefore, under the active consideration of the government. This bill provides for the treatment of convicted offenders of raw type outside the jail and in the community under the supervision and guidance of probation officers. The sentence of imprisonment will be held in abeyance by the convicting court itself and the convicted persons placed in charge of a probation officer direct, without having him to serve any part of his sentence in prison. It is estimated that at least 70 per cent of the offenders will be eligible for treatment under this act and the provincial government will save an approximate sum of Rs. 50 lac annually by promulgating this measure.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS

The pace of development set by the Government of Pakistan which paid special attention to the tribal areas after independence has been accelerated after the unification of the province when the responsibility for the administration of agencies and frontier regions was transferred to the West Pakistan Government. The grant of Rs. 2,83,31,000 in the current year's budget, including Rs. 43 lac for entirely new schemes, for the uplift of these areas as against the total provision of Rs. 97,20,800 (*i.e.* three-fold increase in the allocation of funds in one year) is a convincing proof of the claim that the main idea underlying integration was the intensified progress of the under-developed areas of the province.

The Village AID Programme is being extended to the tribal areas for the first time this year, and a provision of Rs. 3,43,260 has been made in the budget for this purpose. For the better exploitation of mineral resources a training centre is shortly being set up at Quetta at an initial cost of Rs. 1,03,540. A sum of Rs. 6,68,990 has also been provided for the re-organization of livestock disease control operations in the Quetta and Kalat divisions. About 50 new primary schools will be opened during the current financial year while quite a number will be upgraded to secondary level. More seats have been reserved in medical colleges for tribal students.

Education

The magnitude of the progress attained in the sphere of education can be judged from the fact that the number of primary, middle and high schools has shot up from 60, 16 and 2 at the time of independence to 292, 29 and 11 respectively on March 31, 1957. At the end of the current financial year their number will be further enhanced to 340, 34 and 14. Two colleges have also been opened. Recently, a new hostel with an accommodation of 200 has been added to the campus of the Peshawar University exclusively for tribal students at a cost of Rs. 4 lac.

A large number of scholarships have been awarded for advanced and higher studies in engineering, medicine, agriculture and other branches of learning for students belonging to tribal areas. A number of schools for technical training have been started where students are taught various trades and paid stipends. To give technical bias to education, it has been decided to introduce vocational training in all the schools. Apart from these facilities, a number of oriental *maktabs* and adult education centres are functioning in the tribal belt where not only education is free but books and stationery are also given free of cost to the students.

More Doctors

To encourage tribesmen to take up the medical profession and thus to meet the shortage of doctors in these areas the government has recently made special reservation of seats in different medical colleges for the tribal students. A total number of 28 seats have been earmarked in the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, and the Nishtar Medical College, Multan, for students belonging to the Quetta and Kalat divisions and for the tribal areas of the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan divisions. In addition to the 45 seats in the Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad, which are reserved for the Quetta, Kalat, Khairpur and Hyderabad divisions, five seats have been specially provided for candidates of the Quetta and Kalat divisions.

A fleet of mobile dispensaries continued to tour the tribal belt and render much-needed help in the shape of free medicine and treatment during 1956-57. Quinine pills were also distributed in malaria-infested areas. This year, Rs. 2,42,710 have been earmarked for anti-malaria operation in these areas. In addition, substantial sums for various health schemes have been provided in the current year's budget. A dispensary fully furnished and staffed has been opened recently in Kafiristan. Only a few years back, allopathic medicines were not known in this remote corner of the frontier regions but now the inhabitants are deriving full benefit from them.

Mineral Resources

After independence there has been a great spurt of industrial activity in the frontier regions. As compared with only two industries with an invest-

ment of Rs. 20 lac there are at present 32 major industrial concerns having a total investment of Rs. 15 crore. Since the beginning of 1957-58 the administration of four production-*cum*-training centres dealing in silk and woollen textiles, and *mazri* and metal goods have been handed over to the provincial government. These centres have trained a fairly large number of tribesmen who have contributed to the promotion of these cottage industries. It has now been decided to run these institutions on commercial lines. An obstacle in the way of developing the mineral resources of the tribal areas which are rich in deposits is the acute shortage of mining engineers and technicians who could undertake scientific planning and supervision of the job underground. To overcome the shortage of technicians, the government is setting up a mining staff training centre at Quetta at an annual cost of Rs. 1,03,540 this year. This centre will train 30 technicians every nine months, besides holding refresher courses for the *sirdars*—name given to mining technicians—at present working in the mines. Fifteen graduate engineers of the Government College of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, would also be made available during the year.

Out of the seven carpet industry development-*cum*-training centres proposed for the province one is being set up at Quetta this year. A sum of Rs. 63,160 has been set apart for this purpose.

Livestock

It has been estimated that preventable losses in livestock and livestock products in the Quetta and Kalat divisions which are the home of finest breeds in Pakistan are Rs. two crore. Therefore, keeping in view the urgency of tackling the problem, it has been decided to re-organize the disease control operations in these divisions, and a sum of Rs. 6,68,990 has been sanctioned for the current year for this purpose.

Under another ambitious long-term plan it is intended to develop 1,15,000 acres of forest at Mashelakh as a pasture land with assistance from the U. S. A. under the I. C. A. Programme. It is expected that one-third of the area will be available for grazing in 1957-58. Besides, the local sheep will also be upgraded and within 10 years it is hoped that 30,000 fine-wool sheep will produce

40,000 to 75,000 maunds of wool annually, thus saving a considerable amount of foreign exchange. In pursuance of this scheme about Rs. 1,25,000 lac has been provided in the budget.

At present there are only 12 veterinary hospitals looking after an area of 54,000 square miles with the result that even some important centres go without veterinary aid. It is, therefore, proposed to set up eight new hospitals in the next few years. A provision of Rs. 19,180 has been made for the current year. A number of centres for breeding cattle, horses, sheep and poultry and bee-farms have been opened and developed in the tribal areas. During the year 1956-57, 2,84,280 heads of animal were treated in veterinary hospitals and 51,867 by touring dispensaries. During the same period, 32,696 heads of animals were also castrated.

Roads

In addition to the roads which were meant entirely for the army prior to independence and have now been left open for the use of the tribesmen, 1,300 miles of all-weather roads have been added during the last decade. The mileage at the time of independence was 204. During the last year, 15 miles of old roads were improved at a cost of Rs. 3·63 lac and 20 miles of new roads built at a cost of Rs. 24·75 lac.

Co-operation

For the first time in the history of the tribal areas cheap co-operative stores have been opened at the headquarters of each agency and district to which tribal areas are attached. Actually, since integration co-operative activity in the Quetta and Kalat divisions has registered an increase of 200 per cent. As against 34 co-operative societies and stores existing at the time of unification their number now stands at 109. It is remarkable that the Kalat division which did not have a single co-operative society at the time of integration has now 21 such registered societies.

Lands for Tribesmen

An area of 8,500 acres of newly-developed land in some parts of the province has been earmarked for the settlement of tribesmen. In fact, a batch of Mahsud tribesmen has visited the area to be colonised by them in Liaqatabad and Thal, and between 15 and 30 acres of irrigated and fertile land has been allotted to each family which is willing to cultivate and live there.

RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

After having granted full proprietary rights to refugee allottees of land in rural areas, the government has now evolved a formula for the evaluation of urban property abandoned by refugees in India. In the absence of any hard and fast rules it was difficult to prescribe a formula acceptable to all. The central government, however, after prolonged consideration and consultation with refugees and their accredited organizations, has eventually laid down that the value will be determined at the rate of 40 times the annual rental value of a particular property. This formula has been received with satisfaction.

The verification of claims filed under the Registration of Claims (Displaced Persons) Act III of 1956 is proceeding apace. So far, about three lac claims have been registered of which nearly 30,000 have been verified. Some of these had to be re-verified in the light of new formula.

About 200 Claims Officers and 30 Deputy Claims Commissioners are working to verify the claims. The Claims Organization is headed by a Claims Commissioner, who is assisted by three Additional Claims Commissioners at Dacca, Karachi and Lahore. The work of verification of claims and the award of compensation enormous, though it is, is expected to be completed within two years.

Resettlement of Land

It will not be improper to give some idea of the progress of resettlement of refugees on land.

On integration a uniform resettlement scheme was enforced under which 14,98,439 claims for land were registered with the Rehabilitation Department. Of these, 12,32,247 claims have been finally settled covering an area of 42,65,620 acres. About 2,23,600 claims are still required to be settled under the scheme. About 14,700 are pending in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan divisions of which over 75,500 are pending in the districts of Lyallpur, Montgomery, Shahpur and Multan.

Out of these 52,269 claims are of non-allottees who could not be accommodated in these districts on account of non-availability of land. The claims of these refugees are being transferred and they are being accommodated in non-congested districts in accordance with the prescribed scheme.

A large number of claims of refugees who had temporarily settled in the former Sind, Bahawalpur and N.-W. F. P. are also lying pending insome of the former districts of the Punjab. Efforts are being made to transfer these claims to places where the claimants have settled. A special officer designated as Additional Rehabilitation Commissioner (Touring and Inspection) has been appointed for this purpose. This officer also deals with complaints and representations made by such claimants during the inspection tour of districts in West Pakistan.

The number of claims pending in Bahawalpur, Khairpur and Hyderabad divisions is 73,600, 585 and 33,890 respectively. Every effort is being made to resettle all the refugees on land as soon as possible. Their reluctance to shift from congested areas is, however, the main hurdle in the way of progress. They are being persuaded to get their claims transferred to non-congested areas with the warning that if they fail to do so, the claims would have to be filed.

Rights of Ownership

The refugee allottees have been granted practically all the ownership rights to the land allotted to them under the Rehabilitation Resettlement Scheme. They have the full right to transfer in sale, exchange, gift, will, mortgage or other private contract, the ownership or any other interest of the land allotted to them.

Moreover, they have also been granted the right of ejecting their tenants for the purpose of *khudkasht* and other genuine reasons.

Registered Factories

The allotment of registered factories in the former Punjab has almost been completed by the Industries Rehabilitation Board. Cases have, however, cropped up where disputes amongst the co-allottees regarding management or otherwise are taking place. The board has been giving timely attention to such matters. The number of such cases is still considerable. About 50 to 60 per cent registered factories in Bahawalpur and Hyderabad and Khairpur divisions are, however, lying unallotted. The board has taken up the work of their allotment.

A considerable amount of work connected with the allotment of unregistered factories has also been completed. There are some *chakkis* and small factories in the rural areas for which suitable conditions are not forthcoming. They have to be re-allotted. The government has also decided that uneconomic property be disposed of by auction. Lists of such properties are being prepared for submission to the central government for necessary sanction.

In some cases sanction has already been received and actual action of these properties has been started. It has also been decided that a complete list of all evacuee property in West Pakistan should be carefully prepared and printed for record and future reference. All the district and regional officers of the Rehabilitation Department have been instructed to prepare these lists as early as possible. A scheme for the sale of open plots in urban areas has also been drawn up and would be implemented in consultation with the corporation, municipal committees and improvement trust in the province.

Urban Rehabilitation

The question of resettling homeless refugees in towns has also been receiving the attention of the government for a long time past. The problem is no less ticklish due to the shortage of housing accommodation in almost all big towns and cities in the province. To meet this situation the government has floated a number of satellite town schemes with the assistance of the central government. The Urban Rehabilitation Department is incharge of implementing these schemes. Since its inception in 1952, the department has developed 36 schemes and provided a number of sites in different parts of the province as detailed below :—

Category	*No. of sites developed*
A—measuring 1,200 to 4,800 sq. yards	3,175
B—measuring 300 to 600 sq. yards	6,972
C—measuring 150 to 210 sq. yards	26,910
D—measuring 87 to 105 sq. yards	19,735

It will thus be observed that the total number of sites so far developed is 56,794. But the number of refugee families who are to be settled in urban areas of West Pakistan is 91,935. It is clear that a substantial part of the problem is still to be tackled.

In addition to the developed sites, the department has also constructed 484 two-room and 1,589 one-room quarters for the refugees on hire-purchase basis on easy instalments.

This department is continuing its efforts by framing new schemes for achieving the objective for which it was set up.

Repairs

In accordance with the existing policy, special repairs to the industrial concerns are carried out by the allottees in lieu of 15 per cent rebate deductable from the annual rent. The department dealt with various applications of special repairs submitted by the allottees and also disposed of a number of old repair claims during the year. Some old claims have yet to be finalized.

The flood havoc of October 1955 caused heavy damage to property and machinery. This has considerably increased the repair work and efforts are, therefore, being made to cope with it.

Schemes have been prepared for the establishment of homes at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan for refugee women. The central government have approved the schemes and they will be implemented as soon as lands are available.

Appellate Work

Revisional work with the Commissioners, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan divisions in the former Punjab and appellate work with the Additional Rehabilitation Commissioners and the Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioners continued to be heavy during the post-integration year. The Commissioners of all the 10 divisions of West Pakistan and the Regional Additional Rehabilitation Commissioners are disposing of these pending cases.

DISCOURAGING INTOXICANTS

In the interest of public health and morality the government set before it a programme to systematically discourage and prohibit the use of intoxicating and dangerous drugs in the province. The position at present is: (*i*) liquor is prohibited in a major part of the province, (*ii*) opium consumption is being reduced by 10 per cent every year, and (*iii*) *charas* and *ganja* both very harmful drugs, are prohibited throughout the province.

Ever since the establishment of Pakistan, governments of the various integrating units of West Pakistan have, in deference to the religious sentiments of the people, been taking steps to subordinate the consideration of collecting substantial revenue from liquor to the promotion of temperance. This appreciation of the need is symbolised in a clause of Pakistan's constitution which reads: "The state shall endeavour to prevent the consumption of alcoholic liquor otherwise than for medicinal, and in the case of non-Muslims, religious purposes".

At present prohibition is in force in the areas comprising the former Punjab, N.-W. F. P., Khairpur and Bahawalpur. Under the prohibition Muslims who cannot do without liquor on grounds of health can take out permits after obtaining certificates from authorised medical practitioners. In accordance with the spirit of Islamic tolerance due consideration has been given to non-Muslims who are allowed to use liquor in restricted quantities under a permit system. Drinking at a public place is banned altogether. As another measure to tighten up the prohibition policy and discourage drinking, this year, apart from the enforcement of more restrictions on the issue of permits, the duty on foreign liquor (country liquor being totally banned for its harmful effects) has been doubled and on beer increased by 50 per cent.

The enforcement of prohibition has had a very salutary effect. Apart from keeping away the future generations from addiction to liquor, it has resulted

in an appreciable decrease in its consumption. Comparison of the figures of the pre-prohibition year of 1947-48 and 1956-57 in the former Punjab area shows that the consumption of liquor has come down by about 60 per cent and that of beer by about 65 per cent. In 1947-48, 68,440 gallons of country liquor, 57,283 gallons of foreign liquor and 3,37,120 gallons of beer were consumed while in 1956-57, the quantity of foreign liquor and beer consumed was 34,409 and 1,36,003 gallons, respectively. The country liquor is banned altogether. Liquor consumption has, during the past few years, shown a slight upward trend. This is not because of any increase in the number of addicts but due to the greater flow of foreign visitors to the province who are subject to comparatively less severe restrictions.

It is often argued that, in actual practice, prohibition has not been much of a success because while the consumption of liquor has decreased a number of new chemical works producing rectified spirit have sprung up resulting in a corresponding increase in the production and consumption of spirituous preparations which are used in place of liquor. The government made thorough probe into these allegations and it was found that only two or three varieties out of scores of preparations could be used as substitutes for liquor. However, proper steps have been taken to restrict their manufacture and check their use as liquor. Actually, the increase in the number of chemical works from 11 at the time of independence to 26 in 1956-57 is because of the fact that their products are needed to replace the spirituous and medicinal preparations whose import has been curtailed.

Opium

In pursuance of the central government's commitments at the U. N. O. to bring about complete prohibition of opium eating within 15 years commencing from 1953 the consumption is being reduced by about 10 per cent every year. An important feature of this policy is that although the consumption is being consistently reduced, revenue from this source is gradually increasing.

The oral consumption of opium in the province from 1953-54 to 1956-57 was 10,438, 9,967, 9,299 and 8,498 seers while revenue amounted to Rs. 57,31,717, Rs. 63,73,289, Rs. 62,87,327 and Rs. 64,71,572.

The cultivation of poppy is authorised by the government through licences in the areas of the former N.-W.F.P. and Punjab, and during 1955-56 a total quantity of 252 maunds, 27 maunds more than the target, were cultivated. It might seem anomalous that on the one hand the government was reducing the consumption of opium while on the other it was encouraging poppy cultivation, but the fact remains that the use of opium has not been prohibited altogether and poppy cultivation is allowed to save foreign exchange and to meet the legitimate requirements of excise licensees.

Opium smoking in any form or shape even from opium lawfully procured is an offence throughout the province. All the provinces and states integrated into West Pakistan had enacted measures completely banning the smoking of opium on recommendations from the central government. In the entire province the import, export and transport of *bhang* is regulated by means of permits. The government is willingly suffering the heavy losses it has to bear owing to the prohibition and restriction of these drugs for the moral and physical well-being of the public. It is remarkable that duties and taxes on these intoxicants were among the chief sources of revenue of the government before independence.

Excise Crime Detection

Soon after integration, the Excise and Taxation Department set about to further stiffen the policy about the enforcement of excise laws in different regions because it was felt that extremely stringent measures were necessary to check infringement of laws. This re-organisation resulted in a considerable increase in the different kinds of cases detected by the department. During the period from January 1956 to May 1957, 940 cases of illicit possession and distillation of liquor were detected all over the province in which the excise staff captured 59 working stills producing country liquor, 42,343 ozs (approximately 3,200 one-pint bottles) and 340 maunds of *lahan* from which liquor is distilled.

A record number of 99 cases were unearthed in December 1956, while nine working stills were seized during January 1957. The figures of illicit fermented liquor taken into possession by the excise staff touched the peak of 5,986

ozs (approximately 450 one-pint bottles) during February 1957. About 76 maunds of *lahan* were recovered during February 1956 alone. Apart from this, 19 cases of illicit possession of beer were detected in which 2,434 ozs (approximately 180 one-pint bottles) were captured during the period under review.

Opium and *Charas*

The intelligence staff of the department carried out many successful raids in which huge quantities of illicit opium and *charas* were recovered. The most important haul of the post-integration period was made during June 1956 when, apart from 23 seers of non-excise opium and one maund and 12 seers of *charas*, unearthed from the opium vend and the house an opium licensee, in bazar Data Darbar, Lahore, appliances for the manufacture of opium were also seized. A wooden casket bearing the monogram 'P.E.O.' similar to the one used in the government factory was also recovered which was being used for making illicit opium. Subsequently, a few more raids were made to that area and substantial quantities of opium and *charas* taken into possession by the excise staff.

In all, 1,549 cases of smuggling and illicit cultivation, possession and sale of opium were detected during these 17 months in which over 35 maunds of opium were captured. In four cases the haul exceeded 30 seers. The highest number of 134 cases were detected in June 1956 when 6 maunds and a half of opium were confiscated. Besides, 395 cases of opium smoking were detected during this period.

As far *charas*, whose possession and use is completely banned, the excise staff captured 41 maunds in 1,890 cases all over the province during the same period (from January 1956 to May 1957). In five cases the haul exceeded 25 seers. January 1957 recorded the highest quantity of five maunds and five seers of *charas* taken into possession by the department while the largest number of 153 cases were detected during November 1956.

In all, 194 cases of illicit possession of *bhang* were detected and about 34 maunds of the drug were captured. In April 1956 alone, nine maunds and a half of *bhang* were seized in 25 cases.

TAXATION

As a result of vigorous and increased efforts of the staff of the Excise and Taxation Department the revenue from important provincial taxes such as the property tax, motor vehicles tax, and entertainment duty, which are collected by the department has shown a marked rise during the last year. In certain areas the collection has more than doubled while in others an increase of as much as 65 per cent has been registered. In some cases all the previous records have been bettered.

Steps are also being taken to gradually replace the old pattern of taxation and introduce a uniform system for the province on the lines of the Punjab rules as recommended by the Council for the Administration of West Pakistan. In the first week of July this year, the President of Pakistan promulgated an act known as the West Pakistan Entertainment Duty Act, 1957, replacing the several acts in force in various regions.

Besides, various bills covering the whole of West Pakistan have been drafted for enactment by the legislature. The opportunity of re-drafting the bills has been utilized for incorporating some revised and new provisions with a view to further improving the administration of the laws in the light of the experience gained from their past working.

Property Tax

At the time of independence, tax on immovable property was in force only in certain areas of the former Punjab. Later in 1948, the former N.-W.F.P. and Sind governments also introduced legislations to this effect. Property tax is not leviable in any other part of the province.

Under the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act collections continued to eclipse all previous records in respect of non-evacuee assessees, and a sum of Rs. 33,58,465 was collected in 1956-57 as against Rs. 31,53,311 in 1955-56 which was then the highest. Although the amount collected from evacuee assessees showed a decrease from Rs. 16,32,110 to Rs. 15,03,872, the

overall revenue from this taxation was Rs. 48,62,337 as compared to Rs. 47,85,421 in 1955-56. The demand of this area was Rs. 61,00,000 last year. Similarly, revenue collected under the N.-W.F.P. Urban Immovable Property Tax Act shot up from Rs. 4,09,088 in 1955-56 to Rs. 10,29,979 in 1956-57, registering a rise of over 150 per cent. The demand last year amounted to Rs. 16,00,000. Thus, the combined demand and collection of these areas have increased from Rs. 75,00,000 and Rs. 51,94,509 in 1955-56 to Rs. 77,00,000 and Rs. 58,92,316 respectively. The Sind Urban Immovable Property Tax Act is in force in three towns namely Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpur. The municipalities have made meagre collections leaving heavy arrears due from the assessees. In view of the unsatisfactory arrangement, the government has asked the department to take over this task from the municipalities as soon as the adaptations for taking over the work are notified or the integrated act is enforced.

In the existing taxations there are quite a few anomalies. While in the areas of the former N-.W.F.P. and Punjab the administration of the acts is being done by the government, in the former Sind it is the responsibility of the municipalities. The rate of property tax in the former Punjab area is 10 per cent of the annual value, in the former N.-W. F. P. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and in the former Sind 5 per cent. Similarly, the non-taxable limit of the annual value of properties varies. While the former Punjab Government reduced this limit from Rs. 240 to Rs. 180, in the former N.-W. F. P. it was raised from Rs. 180 to Rs. 204 and in specified rating areas to Rs. 240. Besides widows, orphans and spinsters, owners of one residential house in a rating area are exempted from the tax in the former N.-W. F. P. area. Agricultural lands, too, are excluded from the payment of the tax. The department has now drafted a new bill covering all the areas of the unified province and removing these anomalies. It is expected that with the enforcement of the new act the annual demand would increase to Rs. 90 lac.

Entertainment Duties

Under the West Pakistan Entertainments Duty Act promulgated by the President of Pakistan in July 1957 the rate of entertainment has been brought on a uniform level of 50 per cent of the amount paid for admission to a place of entertainment in the province. This act repeals all the six acts hitherto in force in the Punjab, Sind, N.-W. F. P., Bahawalpur, Khairpur and Baluchistan

regions and is expected to bring an annual sum of Rs. 80 lac to the provincial exchequer.

The revenue collected under the different entertainment duties acts in the various regions of the province has shown an increase of over 60 per cent during the last two years. The total collections shot up from Rs. 40 lac in 1954-55 to Rs. 65 lac last year. During 1955-56, it amounted to Rs 49 lac. Before independence in the undivided Punjab, income form this source was only about Rs. 15 lac.

Motor Vehicles Taxes

Since the administration of the Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation has been entrusted to the Excise and Taxation Department to improve the collection work and avoid inconvenience to the public likely to be caused in their dealing with more than one department, the income has spiralled from Rs. 13 lac in 1949 to Rs. 96 lac in 1956-57. During 1955-56, this figure stood at Rs. 92 lac. In the areas comprising the former N.-W. F. P. and Bahawalpur state amount collected from this source of taxation in 1956-57 was Rs. 9,36,131 and Rs. 1,42,172 respectively. The administration of the relevant act in the former Sind was taken over by the department last year, but data are being compiled.

The department in former Punjab area collected Rs. 11,84,652 under several taxes and surcharges for the rehabilitation of refugees as against about Rs. 10,00,00 in 1955-56. The former Punjab Government decided to tap another source of revenue and promulgated the Horse Race Betting Tax Act in 1950. During 1956-57 the amount collected from this taxation was Rs. 4,00,000 as compared to Rs. 5,00,000 in 1955-56. This fall is because of the flexibility of the enactment. The tax is charged only on winnings, and if punters win the revenue goes up and *vice versa*. In the old Punjab area, a sum of Rs. 1,89,740 was collected under the tobacco vend fees.

During 1956-57, the salt trade showed some signs of improvement as compared with the preceding year. The out-put and issue exceeded three crore maunds. Efforts are being made to further improve the trade, and new markets are being explored. Soon after the promulgation of the constitution, the manufacture, supply and distribution of salt was taken over by the provincial Excise and Taxation Department from the central Excise Department.

DIVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 50 lac was allocated for the divisional development boards. During the current financial year, an additional sum of Rs. 60 lac has been provided for the Development Fund.

The sum allocated to each division is o be utilized for expenditure on mall development schemes emanating from or sponsored by the district and divisional development boards outside the normal budget of the provincial government. Sixty per cent of the allocations is earmarked for minor irrigation schemes and such other directly productive schemes. The balance is to be utilised for expenditure on other schemes in the social sector. A board can sanction a maximum of Rs. 25,000 for a productive scheme and Rs. 1,000 for an un-productive scheme. Schemes, exceeding these limits are to be submitted to the provincial government for approval.

The division-wise allocations are as below in rupees:—

Peshawar	1956-57	6 lac
	1957-58	7 lac
Dera Ismail Khan	1956-57	6 lac
	1957-58	8 lac
Rawalpindi	1956-57	6 lac
	1957-58	6 lac
Lahore	1956-57	2 lac
	1957-58	3 lac
Multan	1956-57	2 lac
	1957-58	3 lac
Bahawalpur	1956-57	6 lac
	1957-58	6 lac

Khairpur	1956-57	3 lac
	1957-58	5 lac
Hyderabad	1956-57	3 lac
	1957-58	4 lac
Quetta	1956-57	6 lac
	1957-58	6 lac
Kalat	1956-57	6 lac
	1957-58	6 lac

This leaves an over-all balance of Rs. 10 lac which will be utilized for the development of the Kaghan valley.

Non-Official Members

In order to foster initiative and leadership at the community level and to inculcate in the common man a spirit of self-reliance and a sense of civic responsibility, the provincial government have decided to reconstitute the district development committees and divisional development boards which will now include non-official members as well.

A district development committee, in addition to official members, will now include members of the provincial assembly of the district, the chairman and the vice-chairman of the district board, the president of the district headquarters municipal committee, a representative of local bodies in each tehsil or taluka, and a representative of the *panchayat* of each tahsil or taluka. A divisional development board will include three representatives to be selected by the non-official members of each district development committee.

The district development committees will mainly concentrate on formulating and recommending schemes of local importance to the divisional development board, besides reviewing generally the progress in various branches of administration in the district, considering local problems of importance to the district administration and making suggestions for their solution.

The divisional development boards will consider and approve development schemes submitted by the district development committees, review the progress of the various development activities and branches of administration in the division. The boards will also make recommendations for the consideration of the government regarding future development programmes.

The government have provided a sum of Rs. 110 lac in a non-lapseable fund for financing the activities of these boards and committees.

Peshawar

Since its inception, soon after the integration of West Pakistan, the Divisional Development Board, Peshawar, has held twelve meetings and approved a number of short-term schemes. Out of Rs. six lac sanctioned for the board, it has allocated a sum of about Rs. four lac for nearly 45 small short-term schemes covering almost all aspects of general development.

A sum of Rs. 1,45,680 is to be spent by the board on the construction, re-modelling and improvement of irrigation channels, and on investigation of other schemes for laying new drains and channels in the four districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Hazara and Campbellpur. The supply of pure water for drinking purposes, particularly for people living in extremely arid areas, will cost Rs. 49,011.

In the field of education, adult literacy centres are being opened and short-term training courses for untrained primary school teachers are being introduced in the various districts at a cost of Rs. 21,200. Other important schemes envisage the construction of a bridge over the Siran river in Mansehra tehsil, the board's share of the cost being Rs. 10,000; building of a retaining wall for Baffa town in Hazara district at a cost of Rs. 12,500; provision of Rs. 5,000 for anti-erosion and soil conservation measures along the Siran river; and supply of medicines worth Rs. 1,500 to the A. P. W. A. centre for family planning. Moreover, schemes have also been formulated for the improvement of poultry and livestock.

A number of the sanctioned schemes have already been completed while others are nearing completion.

Dera Ismail Khan

The Divisional Development Board, Dera Ismail Khan, having at its disposal a sum of Rs. 6 lac, was constituted in November 1955. It has so far

initiated mo e than 70 short-term schemes, aiming at the improvement of the existing irrigation facilities, provision of drinking water, acceleration of grow-more-food campaign, with due stress on health and sanitation, agriculture, animal husbandry, social welfare, etc.

A sum of Rs. 3,14,000 is being spent by the board on productive schemes, calculated to increase the agricultural yield to a considerable extent. A sum of Rs. 2,17,000 has been earmarked for the construction, repair and remodelling of irrigation channels and provision of other means of irrigation. Irrigation through spreading of water by constructing spurs and bunds in the foothill tracts of Isakhel (Mianwali district) is to be done at a cost of Rs. 24,000 while another sum of Rs. 22,500 has been allocated for removing silt from channels and providing them with *pucca* lining. A sum of Rs. 63,000 is being spent on the construction of various protective bunds in the division.

For augmenting the supply of drinking water in the division a sum of Rs. 11,7,000 has been allocated for constructing water tanks in villages and another sum of Rs. 74,500 for sinking and repairing wells. Other schemes include village construction works at a cost of Rs. 32,500; water-pipe lines in rural areas at a cost of Rs. 9,900; and the construction of an Irish bridge over a channel in Lakki area at a cost of Rs. 9,500.

Rawalpindi

Eighty-six schemes have been sanctional by the Divisional Development Board, Rawalpindi, which has Rs. 6 lac at its dispesal for this purppse. The flolowing statement shows district-wise allocation for productive and un-productive schemes :—

District	Productive	Un-productive	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujrat	1,03,047	30,500	1,33,547
Shahpur	70,600	52,176	1,22,776
Jhelum	78,036	92,000	1,70,036
Rawalpindi	1,05,600	55,324	1,60,924
Reserve	2,717	10,000	12,717
Total	3,60,000	2,40,000	6,00,000

Irrigation Schemes

The board has sanctioned following irrigational schemes :—

	Rs.
(1) Construction of irrigation wells in chak Tashkhis Kinara Darya of Pind Dadan Khan, Tehsil Jhelum.	25,000
(2) Training of hill torrents Kahan and Bunnah in village Said Hassan, District Jhelum.	1,500
(3) Construction of *Kham* bund on the western bank of Gundhar Nalla in Jalalpur Sharif, Pind Dadan Khan.	5,000
(4) Tube-well scheme at village Kangar in Tehsil Gujjar Khan District Rawalpindi.	8,900
(5) Construction of bunds in agricultural lands in district, Rawalpindi as a measure of grow-more-food campaign.	10,000
(6) Constructing river training works in Sohan and Ling junction along Rawalpindi-Kahuta Road.	1,500

Afforestation

The board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,560 for anti-erosion schemes for various villages in Gujrat district, a sum of Rs. 6,400 for the establishment of a permanent nursery at Gujrat, a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the supply of saplings to the villagers in Soon valley of Shahpur district, a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the development of pasture areas and wild life refuges in Soon Valley, Rs. 6,000 for setting up of a nursery at Sargodha, Rs. 10,000 for improvement of livestock in salt range of Shahpur district, Rs. 5,100 for starting nurseries in Jhelum district and Rs. 10,000 for anti-erosion work in that district.

Industrial Development

The board has allocated a sum of Rs. 88,000 for setting up calendering plants at Rawalpindi and Gujrat to help the cottage industry in textile. Another sum of Rs. 2,717 was sanctioned for starting soap making demonstration centres in all the districts of the division. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was also sanctioned for the distribution of loans to indigent weavers of Khushab and Shah Yusuf in Shahpur district, to encourage *khes* industry. Moreover, it has also been decided to start bee-breeding centres in the hilly tracts of Murree and Kahuta.

Health facilities

The board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 9,000 to replenish the existing equipment in the subsidized dispensaries in Jhelum district. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of buildings for health centres, at Phalia, district Gujrat; Khabaki, district Shahpur ; and Lehtrar, district Rawalpindi. A sum of Rs. 15,500 has been sanctioned for providing drains in four villages of Gujrat district. Another sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allocated for constuction of a drinking water well in Shahpur district. Moreover, Rs. 52,000 have been sanctioned for providing drinking water wells at four places in the Jhelum district and a sum of Rs. 19,300 for the same purpose in Rawalpindi district.

Other Schemes

The board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11,500 for each of the four districts of the division for opening poultry breeding farms. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for adding a room to the veterinary hospital at Lalamusa.

Moreover, the board has sanctioned Rs. 27,176 for Shahpur district, Rs. 16,000 for Jhelum district and Rs. 18,404 for Rawalpindi district for providing more accommodation in school buildings.

Lahore

A number of schemes has been sanctioned by the Divisional Development Board, Lahore, for an over-all development of the division. Schemes forwarded to the board by the district development boards of Lahore and Gujranwala, are particularly remarkable.

The District Development Board, Lahore, has submitted the following schemes to the government through the divisional development board for the construction of following roads :—

	Rs.
(1) *Theeny*-Kanganpur *road*—9 miles at an approximate cost of	5,06,700
(2) *Manga Raiwind road*—9 miles at a cost of	4,59,000
(3) *Chhanga- Manga Multan road*—4 miles at an approximate cost of	1,81,170
(4) *Pattoki-Halla road*—2 miles at an approximate cost of	1,40,100

In the rural areas, one hundred miles of *kacha* roads have been improved and an equal length of village roads repaired by the district board on the suggestions of the district development board. Plans have also been drawn up for connecting all important villages with railway stations or the nearest district or national highways.

Agricultrue

The divisional development board has sanctioned schemes envisaging introduction of improved agricultural implements, extended demonstration of the use of ammonium sulphate for increasing wheat production and extension of the area under turmeric cultivation in Lahore district. Moreover, two more schemes regarding installation of an electric tubewell in *rakh* Tera and multiplication of seeds of green manure crops await approval of the divisional development board.

On the education side, 10 new primary schools for boys, 12 primary schools for girls, 3 middle schools for boys and 4 for girls have been opened in Lahore district in 1957. Eight schools have been upgraded from the primary to the middle standard. The Berki and Ganda Singhwala high schools have been constructed by voluntary efforts and taken over by the district board.

Schemes are also under preparation for the canalisation of the Hudiara and Rohi nullahs which cause heavy damage during floods.

The District Development Board, Gujranwala, has forwarded to the divisional development board various schemes envisaging land reclamation, road development, agricultural improvement, irrigation, afforestation and civil defence, etc. So far, the divisional development board has sanctioned the following schemes for the district:—

1. Extensive demonstrations of the use of ammonium sulphate in 400 villages in the district.
2. Extension of area under turmeric cultivation for the benefit of small cultivators.
3. Establishment of fish farms.
4. Introduction of modern agricultural implements.
5. Purchase of bulls for covering purposes.
6. Improvement of poultry farms.

Multan

Of the total allocation of Rs. 2,00,000 made to this division out of the Development Fund for the year 1956-57, the Divisional Development Board, Multan, has so far sanctioned the following schemes estimated to cost Rs. 94,820.

	Estimated cost Rs.
1. Small irrigation scheme in chak Nos. 497 and 498/GB, district Lyallpur	14,220
2. Ladies and children parks in rural areas	20,000 (Rs. 5,000 for each district)
3. Grant of subsidy to dispensaries of co-operative farming societies at chak Nos. 5/F and 14/F, district Multan	600
4. Drainage in rural areas	40,000 (Rs. 10,000 for each district
5. Provision of hand pumps in rural girls primary schools in the Montgomery district	8,000
6. Adult education in rural areas	12,000 (Rs. 3,000 for each district
Total	94,820

Besides, the board has approved the following major schemes and recommended them to the Provincial Development Council for provision of funds for their execution :—

1. Construction of a syphon on Mustafabad minor, district Montgomery	55,000
2. Completion of the district headquarters hospital at Montgomery	12,57,765
3. Supply of electric energy to tube-well societies in chak Nos. 1/4-L and 2/4-L district Montgomery	3,12,000

Bahawalpur

The Divisional Development Board, Bahawalpur, has sanctioned schemes with an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 5½ lac during the last financial year. These include grants-in-aid to some of the bigger co-operative enterprises in the division; construction of a new irrigation channel for supplementing the existing irrigational facilities; development of horticulture in Rahimyarkhan district; purchase of tractors for all the five districts in the division; establishment of a sheep shearing centre in the Dera Ghazi Khan excluded area; scheme for improvement of the Bahawalpur zoo; establishment and extension of nurseries for mango and date plants; setting up of a cattle breeding farm at Rajanpur, and a number of minor proposals for effecting additions and alterations in some of the existing schools, hospitals and dispensaries with a view to raising their standards. The board has also sanctioned a scheme for setting up a cultural centre at Bahawalpur and a public library at Bahawalnagar.

The divisional administration is also paying full attention to the development of Fort Munro, in Dera Ghazi Khan district, as a hill resort. Schemes are afoot to supplement the electricity and drinking water arrangements and to provide facilities to people for contsruction of houses there.

Particular attention has also been paid during the year, to the toning up of the administration of local bodies and towards accelerating the pace of their development activity. A sum of about to Rs. 55 lac is to be spent by the various district boards and municipal committees of the three districts of Rahimyarkhan, Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar on setting up more rural dispensaries, construction of roads, schools, veterinary hospitals, and provision of other amenities such as water works, better drainage systems, etc., during the financial years 1957-58. The Rahimyarkhan District Board has decided to set up 60 primary schools during the current financial year.

Khairpur

The Divisional Development Board, Khairpur, was allocated a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 for carrying out short-term development schemes in the division.

Besides, devoting full attention to the grave problem of water-logging in the division, the board has santioned the following schemes:—

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for public libraries one each in the five biggest taluqa headquarters. Rs. 12,000 have been allocated for opening a poultry pen at Nawabshah while Rupees 12,760 for the same purpose at Shikarpur veterinary dispensary. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been earmarked for the installation of hand pumps in various primary schools. Another sum of Rs. 490 has been sanctioned for constructing a fishing pond at the Central Prison, Sukkur. These schemes are already under implementation. Moreover, the board is also considering schemes envisaging the provision of a library and opening of an English school at Kashmore, installation of power houses at various places, construction of hospital buildings, etc.

Hyderabad.

The Divisional Development Board, Hyderabad, has sanctioned various schemes for the over-all development of the area.

The board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 for minor schemes pertaining to irrigation and agricultural development in the Division. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for providing two poultry pens, one each at Hyderabad and Mirpur Khas.

In the social sector, various schemes have been approved with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,000. Following schemes may be mentioned in this connection :—

		Rs.
(1)	Establishment of sales and display depot of cottage industries.	25,000
(2)	Installation of tube-wells in five high schools ...	2,350
(3)	Construction of a park in Thatta town ...	3,930
(4)	Sinking of 8 tube-wells in Thatta District ...	6,912
(5)	Renovation and repairs to Lakki hot springs in Dadu district.	25,000
(6)	Supply of scientific laboratory apparatus and library books in high schools.	10,000

The board is also considering schemes including development of Shah Latifabad, improvement of anti-malaria organisation, maternity and child health centres and improvement in water-supply and drainage system in Hyderabad town.

Quetta

In all, 15 schemes have so far been sanctioned by the Divisional Development Board, Quetta, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,20,019 out of a total grant of six lac of rupees provided by the West Pakistan Government. Work on most of these schemes is in progress.

Flood protection work, agriculture, irrigation and drinking water schemes received top priority among the projects sanctioned by the board. Other schemes sanctioned so far by the board include two schemes sponsored by the Animal Husbandry Department which aim at extension of the Quetta Poultry Farm and the setting up of an artificial insemination centre at Quetta.

In order to explore and open up the hitherto hidden forest wealth, the board has sanctioned a scheme for the construction of roads leading to two main forests in Quetta-Pishin and Sibi districts.

In addition to the above schemes, the board allocated the urgently needed funds for carrying out the necessary repairs to the Aminuddin Medical School and also providing water-supply, drainage and lighting facilities for the same. It also came to the rescue of the Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh schools by sanctioning a fair amount for the purchase of necessary apparatus for school laboratories.

Besides, the board sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 for holding horse and cattle shows in the area.

The board has under consideration a number of multi-purpose projects which include stepping up agricultural production by reclaiming waste lands as well as by diversification of crops and promoting cottage industries, etc.

Kalat

Kalat, the largest division of West Pakistan in so far as the area is concerned, has a number of peculiar problems, the most important being irrigation. The Kalat Divisional Development Board has, therefore, been giving top priority to irrigation schemes such as sinking of wells, improving of springs, repairing and cleaning of *karezes*, etc. Although the board took up its work very late last year, yet no less than 21 schemes costing about Rs. 1,49,950 have been sanctioned and the progress of work is satisfactory. The other schemes include setting up of pathological laboratories, an industrial home for women and a child welfare centre. The details of the schemes already sanctioned are as follows :—

		Rs.
(1) Construction of four additional classrooms for a high school at Dhadar	...	10,000
(2) Digging of four wells in Ridding Begadag area on the border in Mekran district	...	8,000
(3) Completion of Bund Saharan at Gudd Niwani Tehsil, Mekran district	...	4,000
(4) Completion of *karez* Alandor (Buleda Tehsil), Mekran district	...	5,000
(5) Digging of 3 new springs in Zamaran area on the border in Mekran district	...	3,000
(6) Improving the existing spring at Baleda, Mekran district	...	3,000
(7) Improving two springs at Joimat, Pirandar, (Kolwah), Mekran district	...	2,000
(8) Establishing pathological laboratories in civil hospital at:—		
Kalat	...	2,000
Nushki	...	2,000
Turbat	...	2,000
Panjgur	...	2,000
Bela	...	2,000

(9) Potato disease-free seed production scheme, Pashkaram (Mastung), (Distribution of seed and manure at concessional rates to zamindars) ...	3,000
(10) Establishment of a child welfare centre at Kalat ...	10,000
(11) Construction of a *pucca* boulder bund for protection of Sardarwal *karez*, Nuskhi tahsil Chagai district ...	15,400
(12) Piping and lining of *karez* Kowasam (Mastung) Kalat district ...	10,000
(13) Repair and cleaning of *karez* Shamasabad (Mastung-Kalat district) ...	3,920
(14) Cleaning of Chaninao spring, Naeemargh, Kalat district	400
(15) Cleaning of Isakhanwal spring, Neemargh, Kalat district	2,000
(16) Construction of earthern Ganda Babar Ghafoor and Damri ...	
(1) Ganda Damri ...	18,000
(2) Ganda Babar Ghafoor ...	7,000
(17) Construction of Ganda band Kalat district ...	5,000
(18) Construction of a Ganda band in Naiwah and a new channel, Kalat district ...	5,000
(19) Construction of a Ganda Dhora Lohi ...	5,000
(20) Construction of a *Pucca* boulder bund for protection of *karez* Mir Qaim Khanwal, Nushki, Chagai district	10,290
(21) Construction of industrial home for women at Mastung ...	9,940

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

The West Pakistan Printing and Stationery Department operates the printing presses of the provincial government which are situated at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Bahawalpur and Khairpur. Stationery articles and papers for all these presses and government offices are also arranged by the department. Condemnation of typewriters and disposal of waste paper of government departments throughout West Pakistan is also the responsibility of the department. For the stationery and printing works, the total estimated budget for the year 1957-58 is Rs. 85,10,500.

Government Printing West Pakistan, Lahore

This is the biggest press in Pakistan where over 900 men are employed. All letter press and lithographic printing, both in Urdu and English is done in this press. It undertakes and executes the entire printing work of the headquarters, *i. e.*, weekly gazettes, codes, manuals, reports, rules, assembly proceedings, correspondence, departmental forms and registers.

It is equipped with modern machinery in all the sections, *i.e.*, machine room, bindery, stereo, mono, lino and press studio for the preparation of line, halftone and tricolour blocks. A high speed publication rotary has been installed in this press for the printing of text books for the primary and middle classes. These books are sold through the authorised agents throughout the province by the Government Sales Depot, Lahore. All other government publications, including gazettes, rules and land claim forms, etc. are stocked and supplied by the Government Book Depot, Lahore.

The Central Jail Press is also under the administrative control of the Superintendent, Government Printing West Pakistan Lahore. It undertakes the work of printing of Urdu forms and registers supplied to all the government departments in the former Punjab province. It is manned mainly by the convict labour supplied by the jail authorities. About 67 civil paid officials are also employed, mostly in supervisory and clerical jobs. The employment of convict labour not only results in considerable saving in expenditure, but also

serves a wider national interest of the convicts being engaged in useful activities so that they may follow healthy pursuits and become good and useful citizens after release.

There is a small press situated in the Borstal Institution, Lahore. It is controlled by the Administrative Officer, Central Jail Press, Lahore. The main idea of starting this press in this institution was to impart training to inmates in all the processes of printing and binding in order to make them fit to earn their livelihood in an honest manner after release. It undertakes printing of murder references and printing of file boards, flaps and flying covers, etc.

West Pakistan Government Press, Karachi

This press was established in the year 1847. Up to 1935, the press did only the printing and binding work on a small scale and the supply of the stationery articles was transferred to this press in the beginning of 1947.

During the years 1948 to 1955, the press was expanded by installing modern machines. It is now equipped with 3 mono keyboards, 5 casting machines, 5 linotypes, 20 printing machines including one rotary machine and corresponding number of machines in binding and mechanical sections. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has also lately entrusted the printing of Village AID magazines and other materials, some of which are in multi-colours, to this press.

The number of employees working in the press is 447 which includes 42 clerks. All workers are provided with necessary facilities. There is a sports club which provides cricket, foot-ball and hockey recreations. Free medical facilities are provided to all employees and their families.

Stores and Stationery

The Karachi press has now 382 indenting offices and it handles 350 indents annually. About 2,000 items and 20 supplementary indents are also being handled by it. The area for which this section used to supply forms, etc. has considerably been increased extending from Karachi to Kalat after integration and presently heavy demands from the new areas are pouring in.

The stationery stores section does not only supply stationery articles but also stores articles like bicycles, wall-clocks, time-pieces, safes, cash-boxes, brass seals, etc. It also runs a typewriter repairing section and a rubber stamps

manufacturing branch. There is only one rubber stamps maker whose annual out-put is more than 2,000 rubber stamps of various sizes and forms. The budget estimates for 1957-58 are Rs. 13,06,100 for stationery and printing.

After the formation of one-unit, the administrative control of the book depot has been vested in the hands of this press. The main function of this branch is to stock and sell the priced government publications. Historical records of very old days are also kept in the safe custody of this section which reflect the social, cultural and economical conditions of old Sind.

Khairpur Press

The Khairpur press is under the administrative control of the Karachi press and it caters to the needs of Kahirpur district and Quetta and Kalat divisions to some extent. In addition to doing form work for the various government offices and supplying stationery to them, it undertakes the printing of transport services' tickets for the Khairpur Transport and the Punjab Transport Board, Lahore. The number of employees working in the press is 60. Its income during 1956-57 was Rs. 2,25,956 while the budget for 1957-58 is Rs. 4,37,000.

West Pakistan Government Press, Bahawalpur

This is a small press. It undertakes and executes all printing work of the former Bahawalpur state. It controls a small stationery store from where stationery articles are supplied to all government departments. The total income of the press during 1956-57 was Rs. 4,12,494 while the budget estimates for 1957-58 are Rs. 3,57,300 for stationery and printing. During the last year the press printed 48 books and their value comes to Rs, 2,329.

The are 105 paid workers and 16 labourers working on contract rates. All workers are insured and their premiums are paid by the government.

After the shifting of the Central Jail to Bahawalpur, the West Pakistan Government is considering a scheme to employ convict labour in Bahawalpur press also and transfer a bulk of work from the Jail Press, Lahore, to the Bahawalpur press.

West Pakistan Press, Peshawar

It is a small press and 111 hands are employed to undertake and execute all printing and stationery work of the northern region. It controls stationery store also.

APPENDIX

GOVERNOR OF WEST PAKISTAN

Mian Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani

MINISTERS

1.	Chief Minister	Sardar Abdur Rashid
2.	Minister of Revenue	Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot
3.	Minister of Finance and Law	Pirzada Abdus Sattar
4.	Minister of Communications and Works	Syed Abid Hussain
5.	Minister of Development and Irrigation	Kazi Fazlullah
6.	Minister of Education	Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti
7.	Minister of Industries, Labour, Commerce and Village AID	Mr. Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash
8.	Minister of Social Welfare, Local Government and Information	Syed Hasan Mahmood
9.	Minister of Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies	Mirza Mumtaz Hasan Kizilbash
10.	Minister of Co-operation	Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur
11.	Minister of Health	Khan Khudadad Khan
12.	Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation	Sheikh Masood Sadiq

DEPUTY MINISTERS

1.	Begum K. G. A. Khan	Attached to Minister of Social Welfare
2.	Khan Sakhijan Khan	Attached to Minister of Development and Irrigation

HIGH COURT JUDGES

A. LAHORE BENCH

1. Mr. Justice S. A. Rehman (Chief Justice)
2. Mr. Justice M. R. Kayani
3. Mr. Justice Shabir Ahmad
4. Mr. Justice B. Z. Kaikaus
5. Mr. Justice Abdul Aziz Khan
6. Mr. Justice Akhlaque Hussain
7. Mr. Justice J. Ortcheson
8. Mr. Justice Muhammad Yaqub Ali
9. Mr. Justice A. R. Changez

B. KARACHI BENCH

10. Mr. Justice Sir John Constantine
11. Mr. Justice Muhammad Bachal
12. Mr. Justice Inamullah Khan
13. Mr. Justice Z. H. Lari
14. Mr. Justice Rahim Bakhsh Munshi
15. Mr. Justice Waheed-ud-Din Ahmad
16. Mr. Justice Qadeer-ud-Din Ahmad

C. PESHAWAR BENCH

17. Mr. Justice Muhammad Shafi
18. Mr. Justice Abdul Hameed
19. Mr. Justice Habibullah Khan

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF REVENUE

1. Mr. I. U. Khan
2. Mr. A. K. Malik
3. Mr. R. A. Mahamadi

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

1.	Chief Secretary	Mr. N. A. Faruqui
2.	Additional Chief Secretary	Mr. S. Fida Hasan
3.	Secretary Communications and Works	Mr. M. Masuood
4.	Secretary Development and Irrigation	Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan
5.	Secretary Education	Mr. S. M. Sharif
6.	Secretary Finance	Mr. A. G. N. Kazi
7.	Additional Chief Secretary Food and Agriculture	Mr. S. I. Haque.
8.	Secretary Health	Mr. Ataullah Jan
9.	Home Secretary	Mr. A. H. Khan
10.	Secretary Industries, Commerce and Labour	Mr. K. Shah Zaman
11.	Secretary Law	Mr. Masud Ahmad Shaikh
12.	Secretary Refugees and Rehabilitation	Mr. S. Ijaz Hussain Shah
13.	Secretary Revenue	(Mr. S. Ijaz Hussain Shah)
14.	Secretary Social Welfare and Local Government	Mr. A. G. Agha
15.	Secretary Tribal Affairs	Mr. Abdur Rashid Khan

HEADS OF ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS

1.	Advocate-General	Mr. Faiz Muhammad
2.	Administrator, Village AID	Mr. S. M. Elahi
3.	Chairman West Pakistan Public Service Commission	Mr. H. B. Hinghorani

4.	Chairman Thal Development Authority	Mr. R. D. Howe
5.	Chief Engineer Buildings and Roads	Mr. Muhammad Inamullah Khan
6.	Chief Engineer Electricity	Mr. Ghulam Sadiq Khan
7.	Chief Engineer Irrigation	Mr. Muhammad Musa
8.	Chief Conservator of Forests	Mian Riaz Ahmad
9.	Chief Auditor Local Funds	Mr. A. Chaudhri
10.	Director Agriculture	Mr. A. M. Sheikh
11.	Director Animal Husbandry	Mr. S. M. Sarwar
12.	Director Anti-Corruption	Vacant
13.	Director Civil Defence	Mr. A. I. S. Dara
14.	Director Excise and Taxation	Mr. J. G. Agha
15.	Director Food	Mian Muhammad Shafi
16.	Director Health Services	Lt.-Col. S. M. K. Mullick
17.	Director Industries	Mr. I. H. Usmani
18.	Director Labour Welfare	Ch. Muhammad Afzal
19.	Director National Savings	Mian Abdur Rab
20.	Director Public Instructions	Mr. M. Jahangir Khan
21.	Director Public Relations	Mr. A. K. Quereshi
22.	Inspector-General Police	Mr. A. B. Awan
23.	Inspector-General Prisons	Lt.-Col. Bashir H. Sayed
24.	Provincial Transport Controller	Mr. M. Sharif Khan
25.	Reclamation Officer	Mr. Hamid-uz-Zafar
26.	Registrar Co-operative Societies	Mr. Riazuddin Ahmad
27.	Rehabilitation Commissioner	Mr. I. U. Khan
28.	Solicitor	Mr. Iqbal Ahmed Shaikh

COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS

1.	Commissioner Peshawar	Mr. M. H. Zuberi
2.	Additional Commissioner Dera Ismail Khan	Mr. Hidayat Ullah
3.	Commissioner Rawalpindi	Mr. M. Z. Khan
4.	Commissioner Lahore	Major Allahdad Khan
5.	Commissioner Multan	Mr. A. M. K. Leghari

6.	Commissioner Bahawalpur	Mr. S. H. Raza
7.	Commissioner Khairpur	Mr. Niaz Ahmad
8.	Commissioner Hyderabad	Mr. Nazir Ahmad
9.	Commissioner Quetta	Mr. Moizuddin Ahmad
10.	Commissioner Kalat	Mr. M. H. Sufi

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND POLITICAL AGENTS

Peshawar Division

1.	Deputy Commissioner Peshawar	Mr. Faridullah Shah
2.	Deputy Commissioner Mardan	Mr. Abdul Majid Mufti
3.	Deputy Commissioner Hazara	Mr. Zafar Ali Khan
4.	Deputy Commissioner Campbellpur	Mr. Mubarik Ali Shah
5.	Political Agent Malakand	Mr. Saadullah Khan
6.	Political Agent Mohmand	Mr. S. M. Ayub
7.	Political Agent Khyber	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khan
8.	Additional Political Agent Chitral	Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khan

Dera Ismail Khan Division

9.	Deputy Commissioner Dera Ismail Khan	Mr. Abdul Latif Anwar
10.	Deputy Commissioner Bannu	Mr. Arbab Nur Muhammad Khan
11.	Deputy Commissioner Kohat	Mr. Muhammad Jan Khan
12.	Deputy Commissioner Mianwali	Mr. Karam Dad Khan
13.	Political Agent Kurram	Mr. Said Ahmad Shah
14.	Political Agent North Waziristan	Mr. Sarwar Muhammad Alam Khan
15.	Political Agent South Waziristan	Mr. Darbar Ali Shah

Rawalpindi Division

16.	Deputy Commissioner Rawalpindi	Mr. G. Yazdani Malik
17.	Deputy Commissioner Jhelum	Mr. Aslam Avais
18.	Deputy Commissioner Gujrat	Mr. Muhammad Aminul Haq
19.	Deputy Commissioner Shahpur	Mr. A. K. Baig

Lahore Division

20.	Deputy Commissioner Lahore	Mr. Rifat Pasha Shaikh
21.	Deputy Commissioner Sheikhupura	Mr. M. A. Soofi
22.	Deputy Commissioner Gujranwala	Mr. Muhammad Hayat Khan
23.	Deputy Commissioner Sialkot	Mr. Allauddin Ahmad

Multan Division

24.	Deputy Commissioner Multan	Mr. Nusrat Hassan
25.	Deputy Commissioner Montgomery	Mr. M. R. Inayat
26.	Deputy Commissioner Lyallpur	Mr. G. M. B. Jeelani
27.	Deputy Commissioner Jhang	Mr. Ghulam Farid Khan

Bahawalpur Division

28.	Deputy Commissioner Bahawalpur	Mr. Shafiur Rahman
29.	Deputy Commissioner Bahawalnagar	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal
30.	Deputy Commissioner Rahimyarkhan	Mr. Abdul Latif Malik
31.	Deputy Commissioner Muzaffargarh	Mr. Ata Muhammad Khan
32.	Deputy Commissioner Dera Ghazi Khan	Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad Khan

Khairpur Division

33.	Deputy Commissioner Khairpur	Mr. A. M. Chana
34.	Deputy Commissioner Jacobabad	Mr. A. R. Uqaili
35.	Deputy Commissioner Sukkur	Mr. M. E. Yusufani
36.	Deputy Commissioner Larkana	Mr. Mehdi Hassan
37.	Deputy Commissioner Nawabshah	Mr. Sachedino Kazi

Hyderabad Division

38.	Deputy Commissioner Hyderabad	Mr. M. Y. Agha
39.	Deputy Commissioner Thatta	Mr. Abdul Latif Sheikh
40.	Deputy Commissioner Dadu	Mr. Abdul Majid Khan
41.	Deputy Commissioner Tharparkar	Mr. S. Azam Ali
42.	Deputy Commissioner Sanghar	Mr. Saeed Ahmad

Quetta Division

43.	Political Agent Quetta	Mr. Aslam Abdullah
44.	Political Agent Zhob	Mr. Roedad Khan
45.	Political Agent Loralai	Mr. Muhammad Hussain
46.	Political Agent Sibi	Mr. Iqbal Masud

Kalat Division

47.	Deputy Commissioner Kalat	Mr. M. A. Bajwa
48.	Deputy Commissioner Lasbela	Mr. Zahurul Hasan Khan
49.	Deputy Commissioner Mekran	Mr. Muhammad Ziauddin Khan
50.	Deputy Commissioner Kharan	Mr. Muhammad Siddiq
51.	Political Agent Chagai	Mr. Abid Hussain

DISTRICT-WISE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WEST PAKISTAN

BAHAWALNAGAR

Chaudhri Abdul Ghani	...	Haroonabad, District Bahawalnagar.
Chaudhri Bashir Ahmad Cheema	...	Model Town, Baghdad-ul-Jadid, Bahawalpur.
Mr. Fateh Muhammad Laleka	...	Haroonabad, District Bahawalnagar.
Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Bajwa	...	Advocate, Bahawalpur City.
Mr. Muhammad Baksh Lakhwera	...	Shahr Farid, District Bahawalnagar.
Mr. Muhammad Yar Chishti	...	Mominabad, Tehsil and District Bahawalnagar.
Haji Sher Muhammad	...	Mandi Haroonabad, P. O. Haroonabad, District Bahawalnagar.

BAHAWALPUR

Mian Bahadur Sultan	...	Sheikh Wahan, District Bahawalpur.
Malik Barkhurdar	...	Zaildar Asrani, District Bahawalpur.
Chaudhri Farzand Ali	...	Advocate, 13-A, Model Town, Bahawalpur.
Sheikh Fazl-ur-Rehman	...	Machhi Bazar, Bahawalpur.
Mr. Muhammad Qasim	...	Sajjada Nashin, Khanqah Sharif, Samasatta, District Bahawalpur.
Allama Rehmat Ullah Arshad	...	Azad Manzil, Bahawalpur.
Sardar Mahmud Khan	...	Bar-at-Law, Bahawalpur.
Chaudhri Sultan Ahmed	...	Chak No. 27, Khadimabad, P. O. Chak No. 28, District Bahawalnagar.
Begum Zubeda Ihsan-ul-Haq	...	'Alhaq', Baghdad-ul-Jadid, Bahawalpur.

BANNU

Khan Mashal Khan ...	Village and P. O. Begu Khel, Tehsil Lakki Marwat, District Bannu.
Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan ...	Village Nar Sahib Dad Khan, P. O. Sarai Narai Naurang, District Bannu.
Khan Muhammad Nazir Khan ...	Village Ghoriwala, District Bannu.
Khan Sakhi Jan Khan ...	

CAMPBELLPUR

Malik Allahyar Khan ...	Khan Bela, Tehsil Liaquatpur, District Rahimyar Khan.
Syed Mohy-ud-Din Lal Badshah ...	Makhad, District Attock.
Malik Muhammad Sarfraz Hussain Khan	Riaz-i-Azam, Mohalla Malikan, Pindigheb, District Attock.
Mr. Muzaffar Khan ...	Village and P. O. Jalalia, Tehsil and District Attock.
Chaudhri Sultan Khan ...	Village and P. O. Chakri, Police Station Ghauntra, Tehsil Fateh Jang, District Attock.

CHAGAI AGENCY

Mir Nabi Bakhsh ...	5-Jail Road, Quetta.

CHITRAL

Mr. Jaffar Ali Shah ...	Chitral City.

DADU

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan Jatoi ...	Village Beto, P. O. Mehar, District Dadu.
Mr. Abdul Majid Khan Jatoi ...	Village Beto, P. O. Mehar, District Dadu.
Pir Elahi Bakhsh ...	Pir Elahi Bakhsh Colony No. 2, Karachi.
Mr. G. M. Sayed ...	Hyder Manzil, 12-F, Soldier Bazar, Karachi.
Mr. Sikandar Khan Hamlani ...	'Malik's House', Kotri, District Dadu.

DERA GHAZI KHAN

Sardar Bahadur Khan Drishak ...	Kot Bahadur Khan, Village Dhagu, P. O. Rajanpur, District Dera Ghazi Khan.
Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari ...	Rojhan, Tehsil Rajanpur, District Dera Ghazi Khan.
Haji Khawaja Ghulam Murtaza ...	Village and P. O. Taunsa, District Dera Ghazi Khan.
Khawaja Hafiz Ghulam Sadid-ud-Din ...	Sajjada Nashin, Dargah Sulemania, Taunsa Sharif, District Dera Ghazi Khan.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN

Haji Abdullah Khan ...	Pota, District Dera Ismail Khan.
Haji Ata Ullah Khan ...	Garhi Umar Khan, District Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawab Nasrullah Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawab Qutabuddin Khan ...	Tank, District Dera Ismail Khan.

GUJRANWALA

Mian Dost Muhammad Khan ...	Village and P. O. Pindi Bhattian, Tehsil Hafizabad, District Gujranwala.
Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan ...	Mohalla Kanwali Shamali, Wazirabad, District Gujranwala.
Malik Muhammad Akbar ...	Ward No. 6, Hafizabad, District Gujranwala.
Ch. Saifullah Khan Tarar ...	Village and P. O. Kaulo Tarar, Tehsil Hafizabad, District Gujranwala.
Ch. Salahuddin ...	Zaffar Ali Road, Lahore.
Sh. Zafar Hussain ...	3, Begum Road, Lahore.

GUJRAT

Syed Amir Hussain Shah	... 3, Birdwood Road, Lahore.
Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar	... Village and P. O. Joklian, Tehsil Phalia, District Gujrat.
Chaudhri Gul Nawaz Khan	... Serai Alamgir Mandi, District Gujrat.
Chaudhri Muhammad Ahsan	... C/o Chaudhri Abdul Majid, Pleader, Katchery Road, Gujrat.
Chaudhri Sai Muhammad	... Village Pind Bagga, P. O. Mandi Baha-ud-Din, Tehsil Phalia, District Gujrat.
Chaudhri Fazal Elahi	... 14, Temple Road, Lahore.
Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi	... 11, Fane Road, Lahore.

HAZARA

Khan Faqira Khan Jadun	... Abbottabad, District Hazara.
Khan Khawaja Muhammad Khan	... Village Darwesh, P. O. and Tehsil Haripur, District Hazara.
Syed Mahmood Shah	... Village and P. O. Kaghan, Tehsil Mansehra, District Hazara.
Khan Muhammad Aslam Khan of Turbela.	Village and P. O. Turbela, Tehsil Haripur, District Hazara.
Khan Muhammad Aslam Khan of Bagan	Village and P. O. Bagan, Tehsil Abbottabad, District Hazara.
Khan Muhammad Farid Khan	... Village and P. O. Bir, Tehsil Abbottabad, District Hazara.
Raja Rukan Zaman Khan	... Village and P. O. Khanpur, Tehsil Haripur, District Hazara.
Khan Shad Muhammad Khan	... Village and P. O. Battal, Tehsil Mansehra, District Hazara.
Khan Wali Muhammad Khan	... Village and P. O. Banda Pir Khan, Tehsil Abbottabad, District Hazara
Khan Khuda Dad Khan	... 11-Queen's Road, Lahore.

HYDERABAD

Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur	... Tando Muhammad Khan, District Hyderabad.
Haji Ghulam Ali Abdullah Memon	... Memon Mohallah, Hyderabad.
Pir Syed Ghulam Rasul Shah	... Mirpur Khas.
Haji Pir Hassan Bakhsh	... Ashrafabad, Badin, District Hyderabad.
Sheikh Khurshid Ahmed	... Jacob Road, Hyderabad.
Dr. Said-ud-Din Swallah	... 257-Tirathdass Street, off Maneckji Road, Soldier Bazar, Karachi-5.
Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha	... Rasala Road, Hyderabad.
Mr. Teoomal Nathiromal	... Phuleli Road, Hyderabad.
Nawab Zahid Ali Khan	... 33-Amil Colony, Hyderabad.
Haji Najmud Din Leghari	... P. O. Matli District, Hyderabad.
Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur	... 5, Davis Road, Lahore.

JHANG

Syed Abid Hussain	... I, Bromehead Road, Lahore.
Mehr Muhammad Mohsin Lali	... Village Kanwenwala, P.O. Lalian, Tehsil Chiniot, Jhang.
Sh. Muhammad Saeed	... Advocate, Shaheed Road, Maghiana, District Jhang.
Maulvi Muhammad Zakir	... Nazim-i-Umoomi, Jamia Muhammadi, District Jhang.
Mr. Sher Muhammad Bharwana	... Kot Mirza, P. O. Qaim Bharwana, Tehsil Shorkot, District Jhang.
Mr. Nawazish Ali Khan Sial	... Garh Maharaja, District Jhang.

JHELUM

Malik Abbas Khan Seth	... Village and P. O. Buchal Kalan Via Chakwal, District Jhelum.
Raja Kher Mehdi Khan	... C/o Raja Muhammad Zubair, Commission Agent, Mian Channu, District Multan.
Raja Khudadad Khan	... Chak No. 80-S B., P. O. Bhagtanwala, Tehsil and District Sargodha.
Ch. Muhammad Altaf Hussain	... Advocate, Civil Lines, Jhelum.

KARACHI

Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan ...	554-Alfred Road, Garden West, Karachi.
Mr. Abdul Rehman Muhammad Qureshi	86-Amil Colony No. 2, Karachi.
Mr. Ghulam Ali Allana ...	201-Qamar House, Bunder Road, P. O. Box No. 4825, Karachi—2.
Mr. Ismail Burhani ...	Gul Muhammad Lane, Lyari Quarters, Karachi.
Mr. Madhavji Dhar[illegible]bhai ...	Swami Narain Temple Estate, Bunder Road, Karachi.
Mr. Mahmood A. Haroon ...	Seafield, Victoria Road, Karachi.
Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah ...	Al-Habib, Garden East, Karachi.
Al-Haj Muhammad Hashim Gazder ...	Qasr-e-Naz, Garden Lane, behind Gandhi Gardens, Karachi.
Khawaja Muzaffarul Haq ...	C/o Malik and Haq, Victoria Road, Karachi.
Mr. Najm-ud-Din Vallibhoy ...	Valika Textile Mills, Darul Valika 254-A, R. A. Lines, Karachi.
Begum Sarwari Irfanullah ...	4-Queens Road, Karachi.
Mr. S. M. Sayeed ...	57-4, Shashtri Road, New Town, Karachi-5.
Mr. Zain Noorani ...	Lotia Building, M. A. Khuhru Road, Karachi.
Malik Bagh Ali ...	Councilor, Municipal Corporation, Karachi.

KHAIRPUR

Mir Ali Mardan Khan Talpur ...	Raza Manzil, Khairpur Mirs.
Mr. Allah Dino Sial ...	P. O. Khairpur Mirs.
Mr. Sobharo Banbhan Khan ...	P. O. Karundi, Taluka Faiz Ganj. Khairpur Mir.
Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash ...	23, Race Course Road, Lahore.

KHARAN

Nawabzada Mir Baloch Khan Nosherwani.	Kharan.

KOHAT

Khan Mohabat Ali Khan	... Kohat City.
Salar Muhammad Aslam Khan	... Village and P. O. Ahmadi Banda, Tehsil and District Kohat.
Malik Usman Din Khan	... Village Thall, Tehsil Hangu, District Kohat.
Khan Wattan Badshah Khan	... Village Bahadur Khel, Tehsil Karak, District Kohat.

KHYBER AGENCY

Malik Abdul Lateef Khan Zakakhel	... C/o Political Tehsildar, Landi Kotal.
Mir Rehman Qambarkhel	... Mochapura, Tirah, c/o Political Naib Tehsildar, Bara.
Khan Muhammad Ali Khan Afridi	... Namak Mandi, Peshawar.

KURRAM AGENCY

Haji Nasrullah Khan Tari Hamzakhel	... Village Bilyamin, P. O. Alizai, Lower Kurram.
Ghulam Shah Bokhari, Pir Syed	... C/o Pir Muhammad Shah, D.S.P. (Retired) Village and P. O. Darsmand, District Kohat.

LAHORE

Sardar Ahmed Ali	... 75-B, Model Town, Lahore.
Mr. Ahmed Saeed Kirmani	... Advocate, 59- Mozang Road, Lahore.
Mian Amir-ud-Din	... Bazar Barudkhana, Lahore.
Ch. Chandu Lal Sundar Das	... Civil Lines, Sheikhupura.
Ch. Inayat Ullah	... House No. 14, Mehran Street No. 9, Garhi Shahu, Lahore.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz	... 74, Lawrence Road, Lahore.
Chaudhri Mehtab Khan	... Kasur, District Lahore.
Sardar Muhammad Hussain	... 121, Ferozepur Road, Ichhra, Lahore.
Chaudhry Nasrullah	... Advocate, village Mianmir, P. O. Mughalpura, Lahore.
Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan	... Abbotabad, District Hazara.
Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri	... 36, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

LARKANA

Mr. Ali Gohar Khuhro	... Advocate, Larkana.
Mr. Dost Muhammad Hakro	... P. O. Kambar, District Larkana.
Mr. Kadir Bakhsh Tunio	... Village Chandero, P. O. Nasirabad via Badeh, District Larkana.
Mr. Musa Khan Bughio	... P. O. Dokri, Village Gudd, District Lar-Kana.
Mr. Saifullah Khan Magsi	... Saleem Manzil, Karamat Bagh, Lar-kana.
Kazi Fazlullah	... 7, Club Road, Lahore.

LASBELA

Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan	... Lasbela

LORALAI

Sardar Baz Muhammad Khan Jogezai	... Village Zangiwal, Tehsil Bori, District Loralai.

LYALLPUR

Mr. Abdul Hamid	... Sampuran Singh House, Khalsa College, Lyallpur.
Mir Abdul Qayyum	... Advocate, Lyallpur.
Mian Abdul Wahid	... Chak No. 254 J. B., Tehsil Toba Tek Singh, District Lyallpur.
Chaudhri Aziz Din	... Advocate, Lyallpur.
Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud Din	... Advocate, 5, Temple Road, Lahore.
Sheikh Mehbub Elahi	... 4- Malik Road, Lyallpur.
Ch. Muhammad Abdullah Jat	... Managing Director, Local Bus Service Limited, Lyallpur.
Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Alam Khan	... Village Chak No. 436-G. B., P. O. Chak No. 230-G. B., Tehsil Jaranwala, District Lyallpur.
Mehr Muhammad Sadiq	... Lyallpur City.
Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan	... 9-Aziz Avenue, Canal Bank, Lahore.
Rao Nausher Khan	... C/o Haji Khan Muhammad & Co., Grain Market, Jaranwala, District Lyallpur.

Ch. Muhammad Yusaf	... Village Jewand Singhwala, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan.
Ch. Mushtaq Ahmed Khan	... Jhalar Sanghla, Tehsil Toba Tek Singh, District Lyallpur.
Ch. Sultan Ali	... Advocate, Lyallpur.

MALAKAND (protected Area).

Khan Habibullah Khan	... Village and P. O. Thana Malakand.

MALAKAND AGENCY. (other parts thereof)

Qazi Abdul Halim	... C/o S. H. O. Takht Bhai, District Mardan.
Khan Nur Muhammad Khan	... Village Kuleka Bajaura, C/o Assistant Political Officer, Chakdra.

MARDAN

Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak	... Advocate, Mardan.
Khan Abdullah Khan	... Village Kandarkas, P. O. Katta Khat (Rustam), District Mardan.
Khan Amir Sultan Khan	... Jamal Garhi, Katlang, District Mardan.
Khan Muhammad Yusuf Khan	... Village Lahor, Tehsil Swabi, District Mardan.
Khan Pir Muhammad Khan	... Village Naudeh, Tehsil Swabi, District Mardan.
Khan Shirin Khan	... Village Tor Dher, Tehsil Swabi, District Mardan.
Begum Zari Sarfraz	... Sarfraz House, Mardan.
Khan Nur Muhammad Khan	... 11, Aikman Road, Lahore.

MEKRAN

Nawabzada Mir Hamid Ullah Khan ...	Shahi Tump, Turbet, Mekran.
Mahmood Khan Jichki ...	Sodo, Punjgur, Mekran.

MIANWALI

Malik Amir Muhammad Khan ...	Kalabagh, Tehsil Isakhel, District Mianwali.
Amir Abdullah Khan ...	Village and P. O. Pokri, Tehsil and District Mianwali.
Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan ...	Bhakkar, District Mianwali.
Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan ...	Village Wan Bhachran, Tehsil and District, Mianwali.

MOHMANDS AGENCY

Malik Abdul Jabbar Khan Dadukhel ...	Village Dab Karoona, P.O. Shabkadar, Mohmand Agency.
Khan Muhammad Yusuf Khan Qasam ...	Village Pir Qilla, P.O. Shabkadar, Mohmand Agency.

MONTGOMERY

Mian Faiz Ahmad ...	Chak No. 51-B. E. P. O. Arifwala, Tehsil Pakpattan, District Montgomery.
Malik Fateh Sher Langarial ...	Montgomery.
Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan ...	'A' Block, Okara, District Montgomery.
Rai Muhammad Iqbal Ahmed ...	121-Ferozepur Road, Ichhra, Lahore.
Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari ...	75-Gulberg Colony, Lahore.
Mian Muhammad Shafi ...	6-Race Course Road, Lahore.
Malik Nur Muhammad ...	Village Pipli Pahar, Tehsil Dipalpur, District Montgomery.
Khan Qurban Ali Khan ...	5-Sariab Road, Quetta.
Syed Shah Nawaz ...	Village Bhaike Lal Chand, P. O. Hujra, Tehsil Dipalpur, District Montgomery.
Syed Hassan Ali Shah ...	Hassangarh, Tehsil Okara, District Montgomery.

MULTAN

Rao Abdur Rehman Khan ...	14, Civil Lines, Khanewal.
Syed Ali Hussain Shah Gardezi ...	Mohalla Shah Gardez, Inside Bohar Gate, Multan.
Chaudhri Muhammad Hanif ...	Outside Delhi Gate, Multan.
Maulvi Pirzada Muhammad Islam-ud-Din.	Vehari Mandi, District Multan.
Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana.	8, Durand Road, Lahore.
Captain Qutab Khan ...	Khanpur, Tehsil Mailsi, District Multan.
Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon.	Basti Dad, Tehsil Shujabad, District Multan.
Sardar Rahim Bakhsh Khan ...	Village and P. O. Nathal, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan.
Haji Rehan-ud-Din Siddiqui ...	Kothi Kalimen, Multan Cantonment.
Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain ...	9, Fane Road, Lahore.
Pir Sanaullah Bodla ...	Village and P. O. Matotli, Tehsil Shujabad, District Multan.
Pir Zahoor Hussain Shah ...	Chak No. 44-15-L, P. O. Mian Channu, Tehsil Khanewal, District Multan.
Syed Naubahar Shah ...	Katalpur, via Abdul Hakim Railway Station, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan.

MUZAFFARGARH

Hafiz Karim Bakhsh ...	Pleader, Mohalla Sheikhupura, Muzaffargarh.
Mian Muhammad Ghulam Jilani Gurmani.	Thatta Gurmani, District Muzaffargarh.
Syed Nazar Hussain Shah ...	Koraiwala, Ward No. 2, Leiah, District Muzaffargarh.
Sardar Nasrullah Khan Jatoi ...	Jatoi, Tehsil Alipur, District Muzaffargarh.
Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti ...	2, College Road, Lahore.

NAWABSHAH

Syed Hassan Bakhsh Shah ...	Zamindar, Mehrabpur, Taluka Sakrand, District Nawabshah.
Haji Imam Ali Khan ...	Zamindar, Village Khadha, Taluka Sakrand, District Nawabshah.
Syed Nur Muhammad Shah ...	P. O. Bhiria, Taluka Naushahro Feroz, District Nawabshah.
Pirzada Shah Nawaz ...	Advocate, Nawabshah.
Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi ...	Zamindar, District Nawabshah.
Syed Khair Shah ...	Islamabad Colony, Karachi.

NORTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCY AND BANNU TRIBAL AREAS

Sardar Habibullah Khan Torikhel ...	C/o Political Agency, North Waziristan Agency.
Khan Nur Azam Khan ...	C/o Political Agent North Waziristan Agency.

PESHAWAR

Syed Abdullah Jan ...	Village Battagram, Tehsil Charsadda, District Peshawar.
Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Haq Khan Khattak.	Village Shedu via Akora Khattak, District Peshawar.
Khan Muhammad Ashraf Khan ...	Peshawar City
Khan Muhammad Aslam Khan ...	Pushtakhara, P. O. Peshawar University, Peshawar.
Khan Muhammad Shamas Khan ...	The Mall, Nowshera Cantonment, District Peshawar.
Khan Muhammad Umar Khan ...	Village Aman Kot, P. O. Pabbi, District Peshawar.
Begum Mumtaz Jamal ...	Nishtar Abad, Peshawar City.

Arbab Nur Muhammad Khan	...	Peshawar Cantonment.
Khan Safiullah Khan	...	Bahana Mari, Peshawar City.
Sher Afzal Khan Arbab	...	Village Budhari, P. O. Tarnab Farm, District Peshawar.
Sardar Abdul Rashid	...	7, Court Street, Lahore.
Khan Abdul Qayum Khan	...	54, The Mall, Lahore.

QUETTA-PISHIN (EXCLUDING THE MUNICIPAL AND CANTONMENT AREAS OF QUETTA)

Mr. Abdul Khaliq Kakar	...	Jinnah Road, Quetta.
Seth Suhail Khan Mallezai.	...	C/o Suhail Khan Abdul Nabi, Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents, Chaman, Baluchistan.

RAHIMYARKHAN

Mr. Allah Bakhsh Khan Abbasi	...	Village Saidabad, P. O. Jetha Bhutta, Tehsil Khanpur, District Rahimyar Khan.
Qazi Allah Diwaya	...	Khan Bela, Tehsil Liaquatpur, District Rahimyar Khan.
Makhdum Hamid-ud-Din	...	P. O. Mianwali Qureshian, District Rahimyar Khan.
Mukhdum Mohsin Shah	...	Tarinda Muhammad Panah, Tehsil Liaqatpur, District Rahimyar Khan.
Mr. Muhammad Ayyub Khan	...	15-C, Model Town, Bahawalpur.
Malik Nabi Bakhsh Naich	...	Janpur, Tehsil Liaquatpur, District Rahimyar Khan.
Syed Hassan Mahmood	...	Aafiat Mahal, 25, Gulberg Colony, Lahore.

RAWALPINDI

Subedar Raja Amir Ali Khan	...	Hosang, P. O. Kanial, Bajrana via Daulatala, Tehsil Gujjar Khan, District Rawalpindi.

Syed Ghulam Mustafa Khalid Gilani	...	Editor 'Afqar' Weekly, House No. BB-10, Street No. 3, Mohalla Imam Bara, Rawalpindi.
Raja Lal Khan	...	Village Dhamial, Tehsil and District Rawalpindi.
Sheikh Masood Sadiq	...	41, Lawrence Road, Rawalpindi Cantonment.
Captain Sher Jang Khan	...	Village Narali Kanwal, P. O. Qazian, Tehsil Gujjar Khan, District Rawalpindi.
Begum Zeenat Fida Hasan	...	50, Gulberg Colony, Lahore.

SANGHAR

Al-Haj Jam Amir Ali Khan	...	P. O. Jam Nawazali Khan via Tando Adam Hyderabad Division.
Haji Ghulam Hussain Alias Haji Jan Muhammad Khan Baloch		J. M. Shastri Road, Building No. 43, New Town Karachi.
Mr. Lal Chand Siroomal	...	16-B Queens Road, near Beach Luxury Hotel Karachi.
Al-Haj Muhammad Ayub Khuhro	...	Muslim Colony, Soldier Bazar, Karachi.

SHAHPUR

Chaudhri Faiz Ahmed	...	Advocate, Civil Lines, Sargodha.
Malik Fateh Muhammad Khan Tiwana	...	Village Khizar Abad, Teshil and District Shahpur.
Sh. Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha	...	Bhera, Tehsil Bhalwal, District Shahpur.
Mehr Khuda Dad Khan	...	Sakesar, Tehsil Sargodha, District Shahpur.
Mian Hakim Al-Haj Khurshid Ahmad Qureshi.	...	Block No. 19, Sargodha.

Nawabzada Muhammad Saeed Qureshi		P. O. Radhan via Sargodha, Tehsil and District Shahpur.
Qazi Murid Ahmed	...	Village Muridwal, P. O. Naus hera, Tehsil Khushab, District Shahpur.
Chaudhri Saleh Muhammad	...	Village and P. O. Mandi Phullarwan, Tehsil Bhalwal, District Sargodha.

SHEIKHUPURA

Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Hari	...	Civil Lines, Sheikhupura.
Soofi Abdul Hamid Khan	...	32, Jail Road, Lahore.
Main Abdul Lateef	...	Civil Lines, Sheikhupura.
Chaudhri Ali Sher Khan	...	Civil Lines, Sheikhupura.
Haji Ali Muhammad	...	Grain Market, Sheikhupura.
Ch. Muhammad Hussain Chattha	...	Civil Lines, Sheikhupura

SIALKOT

Malik Abdul Aziz	...	Advocate, 10-A, Fane Road, Lahore.
Chaudhri Abdul Rahim	...	Village Maingri, P. O. Nurko, Tehsil Shakargarh, District Sialkot.
Syed Altaf Mohyuddin Qadri	...	49-Jail Road, Lahore.
Malik Riaz Hussain	...	Village and P. O. Bajra Gharee, Tehsil Pasrur, District Sialkot.
Sh. Hadayat Ali	...	Pleader, Narowal, District Sialkot.
Khawaja Muhammad Safdar	...	Advocate, Sialkot City.
Ch. Nasir Ahmad Malhi	...	Baddomalhi, District Sialkot.
Mr. Nasir A. Sheikh	...	3, St. John Road, Lahore Cantonment.
Mrs. S. P. Singha	...	3-A, Davis Road, Lahore.
Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ghuman	...	24, Sialkot.

SOUTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCY AND DERAISMAIL KHAN TRIBAL AREAS

Khan Mashal Khan Jalalkhel Behlozai	...	P. O. Sarwakai, c/o Political Naib-Tehsildar, Sarwakai, South Waziristan Agency.
Khan Muhammad Amin Khan Shaman-Mahsud.		P. O. Jandola, c/o Political Tehsildar Mahsud Jandola, South Waziristan Agency.

SUKKUR

Begum Aisha Muhammad Abdul Aziz	...	I, West View, Preedy Street, Karachi.
Sardar Ali Gohar Khan	...	C/o Uttamchand, Clerk, District Local Board, Sukkur.
Mr. Dharamdas Motumal	...	Nur Muhammad High School, Hyderabad.
Mr. Ghulam Nabi Pathan	...	Sultan Kot, Taluka Shikarpur, District Sukkur.
Mr. Hamid Hussain Faruqui	...	'Iqbal Mahal' Dadabhai Naroji Road, Shikarpur Colony, Sukkur.
Sardar Khan Muhammad Khan Bozdar		Garhi Chakar, P. O. Mirpur Mathelo District Sukkur.
Pir Syed Mahboob Ali Shah *alias* Mahboob Shah Gilani.		President, Ghotki Municipality, District Sukkur.
Mr. Shafqat Hussain Shah Musavi	...	Advocate, Rohri.
Pirzada Abdus Sattar	...	77, Islamabad, Karachi.

SWAT

Khan Fateh Muhammad Khan	...	Sher Palam, P. O. Matta, Swat State.
Khan Kamran Khan	...	Mingora, Swat State.
Waliabad Miangul Aurangzeb Khan Sahib.		Saidu Sharif, Swat State.
Khan Muhammad Afrin Khan	...	Chakesar, P. O. Korora Swat State.
Syed Sikander Shah	...	Malka, P. O. Daggar, Swat State.
Dr. Khan Sahib	...	Utmanzai Charsadda.

THARPARKAR

Mr. Aidan Singh Nagji Sodho ...	Zamindar, P. O. Umarkot, District Tharparkar.
Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan Talpur ...	Mir's House, Hyderabad Road, Mirpurkhas.
Mir Allah Bachayo Khan Talpur ...	Jhudo, District Tharparkar.
Rana Chander Singh ...	Jagirdar and Zamindar, P. O. Umarkot. District Tharparkar.
Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Khan Wassan	Kandiari, Talu ka and District Sanghar.
Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khan Bhurgri ...	51, Islamabad Colony, Karachi-5.
Mr. Guli Ratanji Menghwar	P.O. Dengan Bhurgri, Taluka Jamesabad. District Tharparkar.
Mr. Muhammad Bakhsh Khan ...	Mir's Village, Mirpur Khas, District Tharparkar.

TRIBAL AREAS ADJOINING KOHAT DISTRICT

Major-General Jamaldar ...	P. O. Hangu, District Kohat.
Muhammad Saeed Akhunzada ...	C/o Assistant Commissioner, Hangu, District Kohat.

TRIBAL AREAS ADJOINING HAZARA AND MARDAN DISTRICTS

Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot

Khan Muhammad Ayub Khan of Allai ...

Khan Muhammad Zarin of Allai ...

Khan Mullang Khan Batagharan ...

Muhammad Rustam Khan ...

Syed Muhammad Ali Shah of Satana ...

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT

Mr. Ali Bilawal Khan Dombki ...	Village and P. O. Bakhshapur, Taluka Kashmore.
Sardar Muhammad Jafar Khan Buledi ...	Village Jaffarabad, Taluka Gharhi Khairo.
Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan Bijarani ...	Village Karampur, Taluka Kandhkot.
Mir. Sunerd Khan Sunderani ...	P. O. Dari. Taluka Kandhkot.

ZHOB

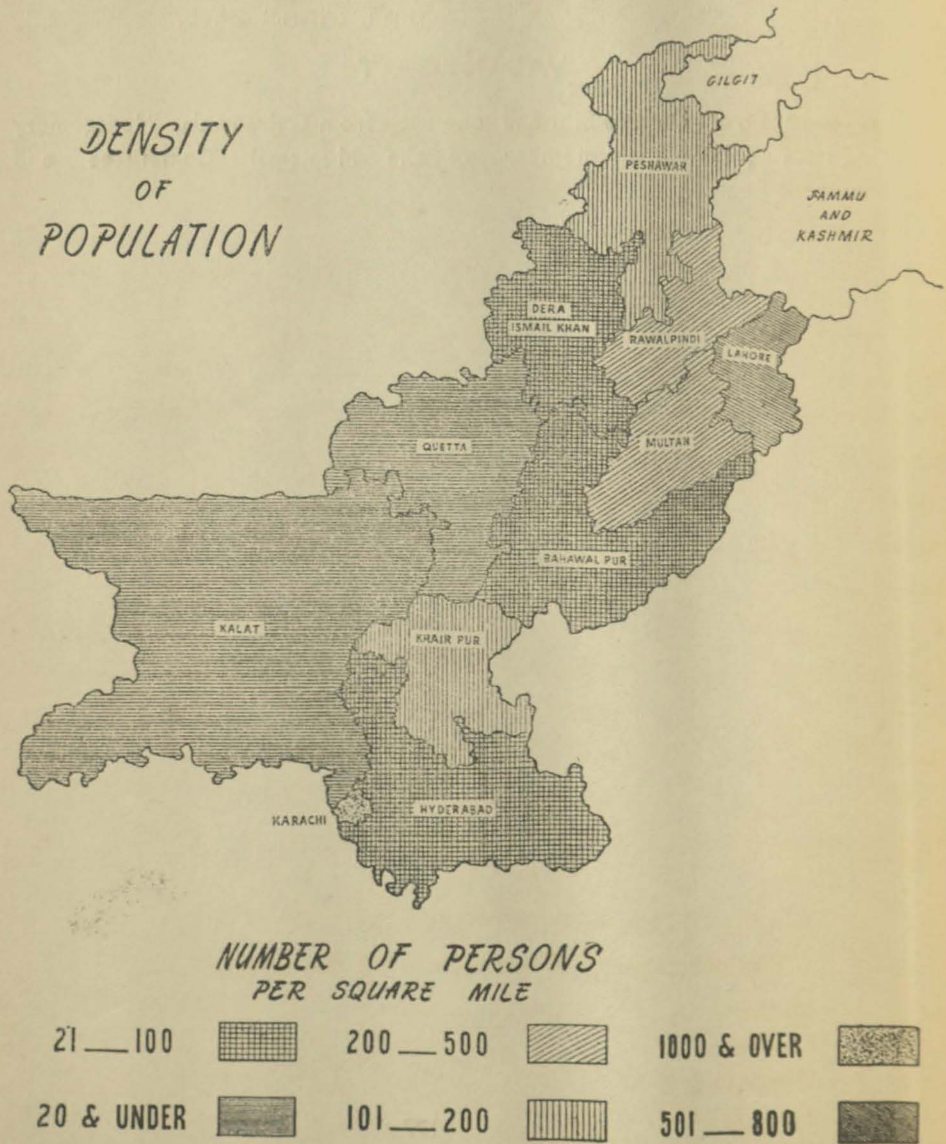
Khan Saleh Muhammad Khan Mundo-khel.	C/o Khuda Dad Jalal Din, Zohb Militia Ration Contractor, Fort Sandeman, District Zhob.

VACANT SEATS

Two each from Dir and Sibi and one each from Gujranwala, Montgomery and Quetta (Non-official member of the Municipal Committee and Cantonment Board).

★

AREA AND POPULATION OF WEST PAKISTAN



FACTS AND FIGURES

AREA AND POPULATION

TABLE I

Area, Population by Sex and Density of Population*

Division	Area in sq. miles	Population in '000'			Population per sq. miles
		Total	Male	Female	
Peshawar ...	27,536	5,088	2,669	2,419	184
Dera Ismail Khan ...	21,261	2,085	1,111	974	98
Rawalpindi ...	11,855	3,879	2,056	1,823	327
Lahore ...	9,119	5,340	2,887	2,453	586
Multan ...	16,761	6,953	3,712	3,241	415
Bahawalpur ...	32,443	3,205	1,736	1,469	98
Khairpur ...	20,449	2,586	1,422	1,164	126
Hyderabad ...	35,998	2,342	1,287	1,055	65
Quetta ...	35,027	585	330	255	14
Kalat ...	98,975	589	314	275	6
West Pakistan (excluding Karachi)	309,424	32,653	17,524	15,129	105

Estimated population (Mid-July 1957)=34·7 Millions

Percentage of Population by Religions*

Muslims	...	97·1
Christians	...	1·3
Scheduled castes	...	1·1
Caste Hindus	...	·5

*Figures relate to 1951 census.

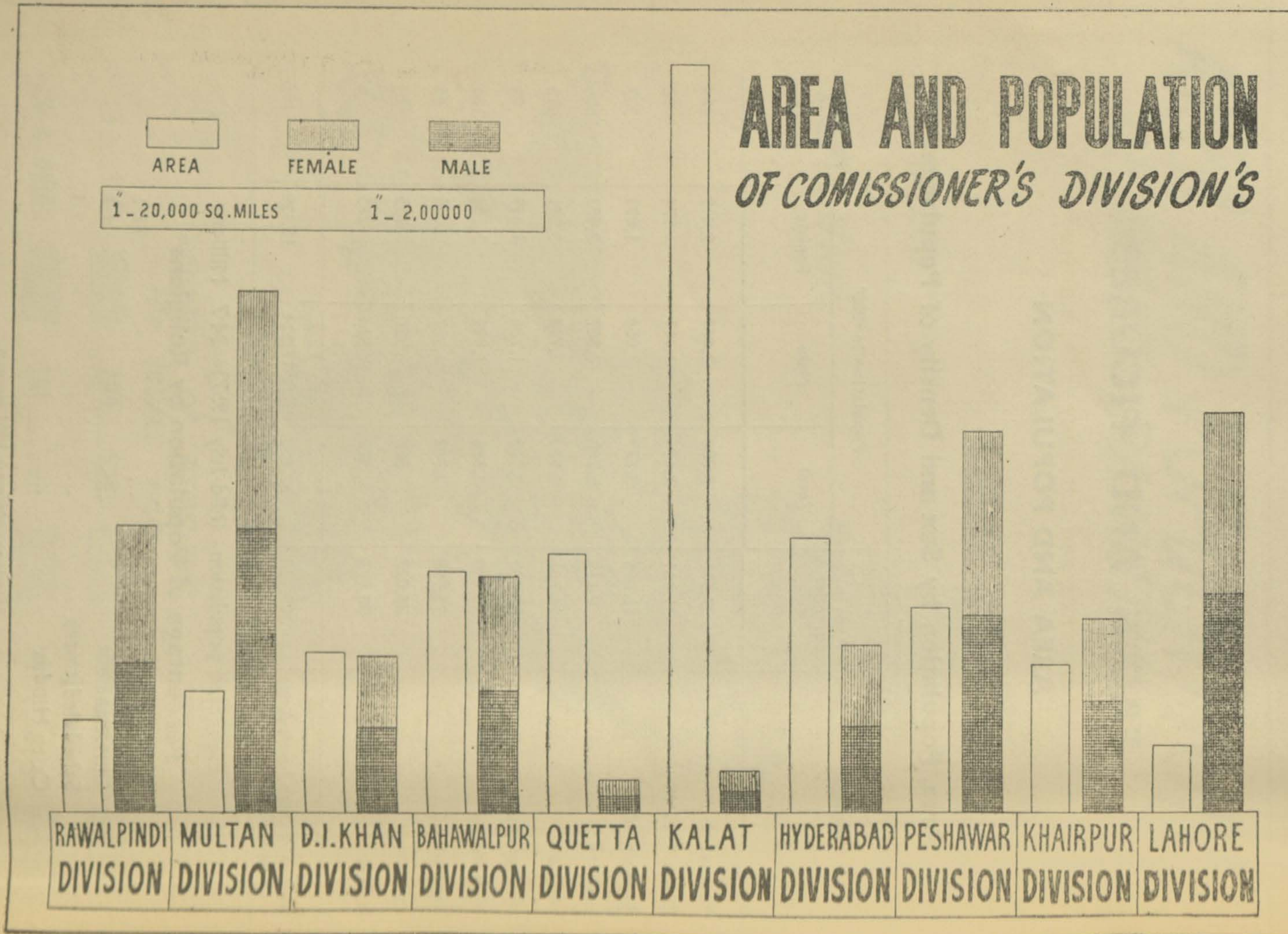

AREA AND POPULATION
OF COMISSIONER'S DIVISION'S
AREA
FEMALE
MALE
1" - 20,000 SQ.MILES
1" - 2,00000
RAWALPINDI DIVISION
MULTAN DIVISION
D.I.KHAN DIVISION
BAHAWALPUR DIVISION
QUETTA DIVISION
KALAT DIVISION
HYDERABAD DIVISION
PESHAWAR DIVISION
KHAIRPUR DIVISION
LAHORE DIVISION

TABLE 2

Percentage of Literacy (1951 census)

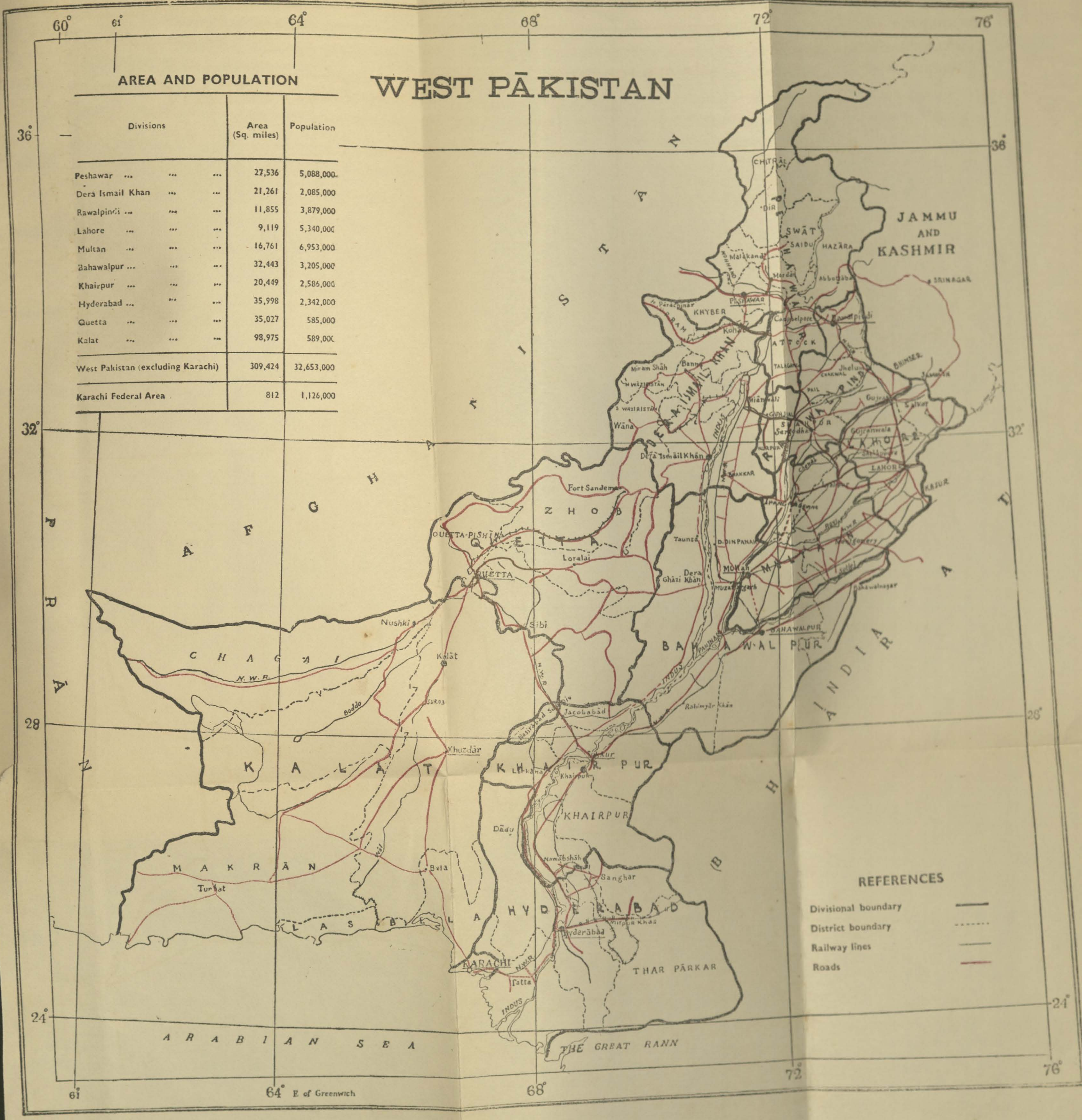
Cities		Population	Percentage of Literates
Lahore*	...	894,333	36·2
Hyderabad*	...	241,801	21·6
Rawalpindi*	...	236,877	34·6
Multan*	...	180,122	36·1
Lyallpur	...	179,127	30·9
Sialkot*	...	167,506	43·4
Peshawar*	...	151,435	26·3
Gujranwala*	...	120,852	36·3
Quetta*	...	83,892	47·2
Sargodha	...	78,447	12·8
Sukkur	...	77,026	34·0
Jhang Manghiana	...	73,397	21·2
Mardan*	...	48,827	16·0
Shikarpur	...	45,335	26·6
Bahawalpur*	...	41,646	38·0
Dera Ismail Khan*	...	41,613	19·5
Kohat*	...	40,534	28·6
Mirpur Khas	...	40,412	25·2
Nawabshah	...	34,201	23·5
Larkana	...	33,247	35·5
Abbottabad*	...	27,602	44·6
Bannu*	...	27,199	22·6
Charsadda	...	27,048	11·2
Jacobabad	...	22,827	21·2
Dadu	...	13,716	36·6

*Cities including cantonment areas.

TABLE 3

Districts and Divisions

Divisions	Districts
1. Peshawar	1. Peshawar (including the tribal areas of Hassan Khel, Panjpao and Doaba) 2. Hazara (including Amb State and Alai, Nindehar Tikri, Sindkiri, Kala Dhuka and Kohistan area) 3. Mardan plus tribal area 4. Campbellpur 5. Malakand Agency 6. Mohmand Agency (including the former States of Dir, Swat and Chitral) 7. Khyber Agency
2. Dera Ismail Khan	1. Dera Ismail Khan 2. Bannu 3. Kohat (including tribal area, i.e., Kohat Pass and part of Tirah) 4. Mianwali 5. Agency of North Waziristan, Agency of South Waziristan and Agency of Kurram-Parachinar, the capital of Kurrampara
3. Rawalpindi	1. Rawalpindi 2. Jhelum 3. Gujrat 4. Shahpur
4. Lahore	1. Lahore 2. Sheikhupura 3. Gujranwala 4. Sialkot



AREA AND POPULATION

Divisions	Area (Sq. miles)	Population
Peshawar	27,536	5,088,000
Dera Ismail Khan	21,261	2,085,000
Rawalpindi	11,855	3,879,000
Lahore	9,119	5,340,000
Multan	16,761	6,953,000
Bahawalpur	32,443	3,205,000
Khairpur	20,449	2,586,000
Hyderabad	35,998	2,342,000
Quetta	35,027	585,000
Kalat	98,975	589,000
West Pakistan (excluding Karachi)	309,424	32,653,000
Karachi Federal Area	812	1,126,000

TABLE 3

Districts and Divisions

Divisions	Districts
5. Multan	1. Multan 2. Jhang 3. Lyallpur 4. Montgomery
6. Bahawalpur	1. Bahawalpur 2. Bahawalnagar 3. Rahimyarkhan 4. Dera Ghazi Khan 5. Muzaffargarh
7. Khairpur	1. Khairpur 2. Jacobabad 3. Sukkur 4. Larkana 5. Nawabshah
8. Hyderabad	1. Hyderabad 2. Thatta 3. Dadu 4. Tharparkar 5. Sanghar
9. Quetta	1. Quetta 2. Zhob Agency 3. Loralai Agency 4. Sibi Agency
10. Kalat;	1. Kalat 2. Mekran 3. Lasbela (including Dureji sub-tehsil) 4. Kharan 5. Chagai Agency 6. Kachi Sub-Division

AGRICULTURE

TABLE 4

Acreage and Yield of Principal Crops (1947-48 to 1955-56)

Crops	Unit	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Rice—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	1,954	2,075	2,305	2,393	2,181	2,242	2,523	2,364	2,402
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	648	735	793	852	722	816	906	815	826
Wheat—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	9,771	10,591	10,336	10,799	10,144	9,431	10,553	10,558	11,476
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	3,301	3,974	3,862	3,930	2,949	2,366	3,659	3,146	N.A.
Bajra—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	1,998	2,330	2,368	2,406	2,018	2,212	2,584	2,199	2,198
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	296	394	371	385	266	267	455	346	348
Jowar—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	1,053	1,182	1,362	1,254	1,090	1,316	1,503	1,118	1,296
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	202	242	269	243	204	220	280	217	252
Maize—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	899	945	990	935	969	969	1,057	1,059	1,050
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	353	374	401	381	376	346	435	438	447
Barley—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	414	573	497	430	434	482	528	482	487
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	111	175	145	129	100	92	140	123	136

Gram—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	2,180	2,797	2,399	2,757	2,110	2,033	2,564	2,886	2,875
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	466	755	601	744	423	315	591	569	628
Sugarcane (Raw Sugar)—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	466	483	543	470	475	627	700	753	736
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	561	686	755	539	523	722	866	858	814
Rape and Mustard—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	991	1,049	908	1,138	1,365	1,038	1,126	1,300	1,383
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	173	184	143	195	205	123	172	219	226
Sesamum—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	65	44	50	60	63	62	67	60	N.A.
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	8	5	5	8	6	6	6	7	N.A.
Linseed—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	11	N.A.
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	N.A.
Cotton (lint)—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	3,048	2,598	2,744	3,017	3,318	3,421	2,870	3,127	3,483
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	194	169	216	244	245	312	250	276	289
Tobacco—										
Acreage ...	'000' acres ...	29	38	41	51	54	42	62	102	N.A.
Yield ...	'000' tons ...	15	18	25	30	25	35	41	63	N.A.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operative Societies (1956-57)

Total number of Co-operative Societies	...	19,628
Total membership	...	889,455
Total working capital (in thousand rupees)	...	379,209

TABLE 5

Important Categories of Societies (1956-57)

Name		Number	Membership	Total working capital '000' rupees
1. Agricultural credit societies	...	10,266	323,221	45,562
2. Non-agricultural credit societies	...	793	68,175	14,227
3. Industrial co-operative societies	...	1,898	107,716	9,676
4. Farming societies	...	209	11,129	3,000
5. Consolidation of holdings societies	...	780	98,000	N.A.
6. Tube-well irrigation societies	...	127	2,227	1,487

TABLE 6

Consumer Stores (Division-wise)

Division	Number of stores	Member-ship	Total working capital	Purchases (August 1955 to July 1956)	Sales
Peshawar ... Dera Ismail Khan ...	22	9,057	290,750	438,743	419,358
Rawalpindi ...	25	3,738	241,876	457,558	455,869
Lahore ...	50	8,243	1,424,493	1,526,017	1,814,624
Multan ...	23	2,210	335,440	764,640	95,957
Bahawalpur ...	8	588	23,448	10,422	13,312
Khairpur ...	2	187	14,948	*Nil*	152,859
Hyderabad ...	19	542	46,456	*Nil*	142,850
Quetta ... Kalat ...	47	2,026	816,545	89,203	124,204
Total ...	196	26,686	3,193,986	3,286,587	3,766,177

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

TABLE 7

Livestock Population (1955)*

Number of buffaloes	...	...	...	5,338,507
Number of sheep	...	...	...	3,774,395
Number of goats	...	...	...	3,900,542
Others	...	...	...	9,427,930
		Total	...	22,441,374

*Figures relate to 1955 census of livestock for Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions only.

COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 8

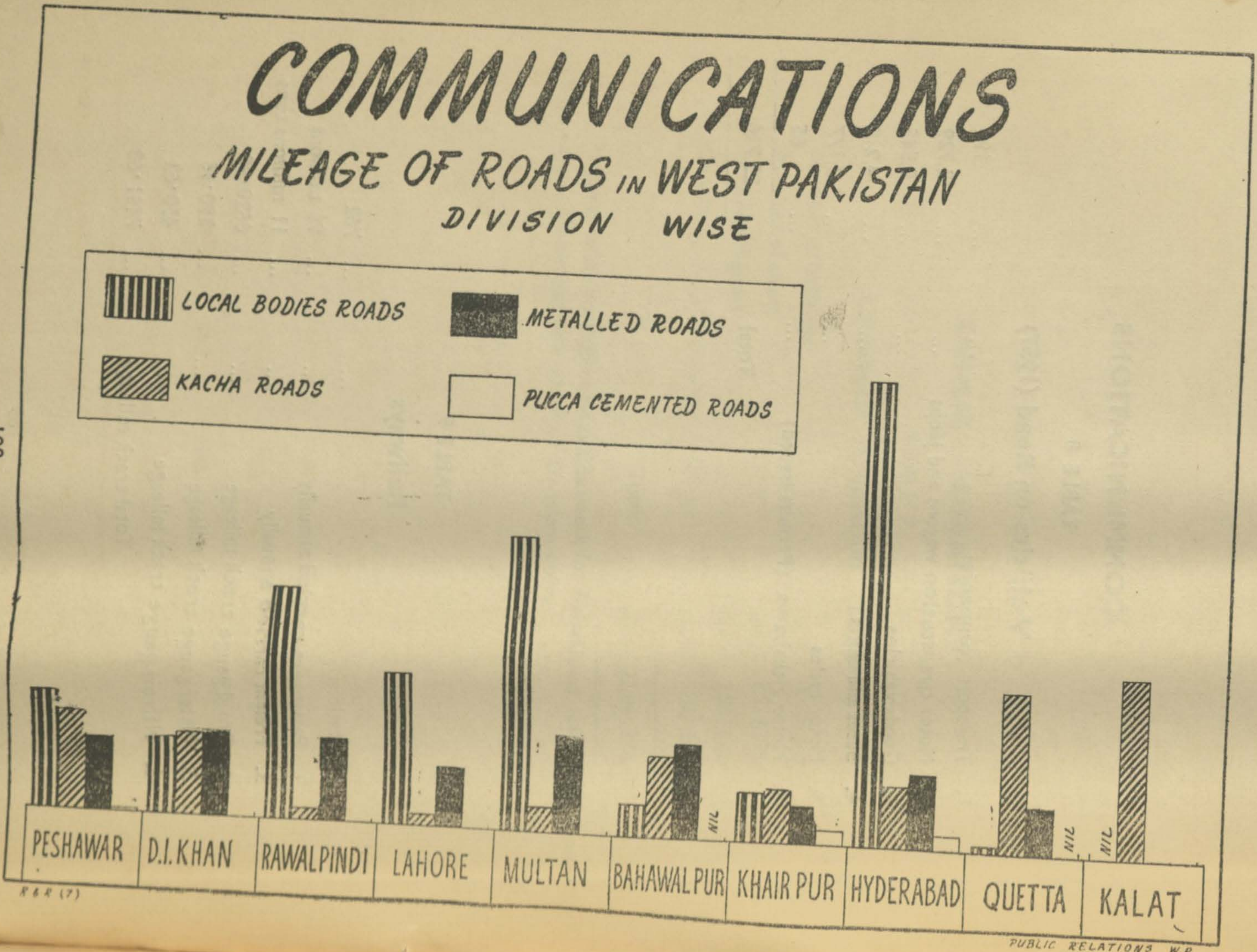
Vehicles on Road (1957)

1.	Transport companies	194
2.	Motor cars, station wagons and jeeps	12,729
3.	Goods vehicles	5,545
4.	Buses and taxis	4,210
5.	Motor cycles	3,177
6.	Motor rickshaws (Permits issued)	65
	Total ...	25,726

TABLE 9

Railways

1.	Stations	762
2.	Passengers carried annually	96 millions
3.	Freight carried annually	11 millions tons
4.	Broad gauge track mileage	6620·90
5.	Meter gauge track mileage	390·16
6.	Narrow gauge track mileage	450·62
	Total track mileage ...	7461·68


COMMUNICATIONS
MILEAGE OF ROADS IN WEST PAKISTAN
DIVISION WISE
LOCAL BODIES ROADS
METALLED ROADS
KACHA ROADS
PUCCA CEMENTED ROADS
NIL
NIL
NIL
PESHAWAR
D.I. KHAN
RAWALPINDI
LAHORE
MULTAN
BAHAWALPUR
KHAIR PUR
HYDERABAD
QUETTA
KALAT
R & R (7)
PUBLIC RELATIONS W.P.

COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 10

Mileage of Roads (1957)

Divisions		*Pucca* cemented roads	Metalled roads	*Kacha* roads	Local Bodies roads
Peshawar	...	10·01	1051·53	1374·14	1708·00
DeraIsmail Khan	...	0·50	1188·29	1134·11	1047·15
Rawalpindi	...	0·79	1111·26	129·44	3145·65
Lahore	...	3·23	769·21	139·10	2159·77
Multan	...	0·30	1291·10	256·40	3982·63
Bahawalpur	...	*Nil*	1269·96	1020·73	378·20
Khairpur	...	116·70	489·25	645·55	618·00
Hyderabad	...	115·00	995·10	734·00	6392·70
Quetta	...	*Nil*	654·40	2568·19	49·0
Kalat	...	*Nil*	9·00	2460·00	*Nil*
Total	...	246·53	8829·10	10461·66	19481·10

INDUSTRIES

TABLE II

Industrial Production of Selected Items in Pakistan (1948—1956)

Item	Unit	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
A. *Cotton Textiles:—*										
(a) Consumption of cotton	'000' Lbs.	Nil	Nil	40,214	58,614	73,549	129,715	245,778	338,811	N.A.
(b) Production of yarn ...	Do.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	118,477	192,013	274,530	N.A.
(c) Production of surplus yarn ...	Do.	6,203	9,258	13,388	19,375	19,981	52,540	99,946	153,668	166,788
(d) Production of cloth ...	'000' Yds.	88,059	92,445	106,295	127,666	174,160	251,550	345,247	453,237	481,139
B. *Food Items—*										
(a) Sugar ..	Tons	30,448	38,642	32,742	42,811	63,988	85,664	75,530	95,147	103,000
(b) Hydrogenated vegetable oil ...	Tons	981	2,529	4,198	5,999	7,986	10,786	11,082	14,516	17,000
(c) Salt—										
(i) Sea ...	'000' Mds.	3,442	3,896	4,983	5,972	4,634	4,597	6,820	7,047	N.A.
(ii) Rock ...	Do.	4,080	5,484	3,720	3,870	3,413	3,980	4,002	3,806	4,382
C. *Cement :—*	'000' Tons	324	422	414	499	530	596	673	682	726
D. *Steel Ingots—*	Tons	2,097	4,477	3,060	2,881	7,726	10,420	9,813	10,649	10,000
E. *Safety matches—*										
(a) Twenty & thirty sticks...	'000' Gross boxes.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	134	1,831	3,424	2,219	3,252

(b) Forty, fifty & sixty sticks	Do.	299	496	527	468	206	1,569	3,240	3,896	4,936
F. *Tobacco:—*										
(a) Cigarettes ...	In Millions	Nil	241	1,488	2,716	3,170	3,996	4,588	4,833	5,221
(b) Cigars ...	'000'	79	107	306	253	495	1,330	1,419	883	1,019
G. *Coal* ...	'000' Tons	241	323	437	506	599	584	554	543	645
H. *Crude petroleum* ...	'000' (I.G.)	17,022	32,942	44,835	47,194	55,430	61,676	68,067	72,359	73,731
I. *Electric energy :—*										
(Domestic production) ...	'000' (K.W.H.)	129,026	164,482	171,651	225,094	305,316	410,518	488,845	607,262	717,863
J. *Minerals:—*										
(a) Chromite ...	'000' Tons	18	17	18	18	17	23	22	28	23
(b) Limestone ...	'000' Tons	347	279	303	344	672	879	822	887	776
(c) Gypsum ...	'000' Tons	Nil	14	17	23	29	27	31	28	35
K. *Rubber tyre and tubes* ...	'000'	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,367	1,962	2,035	2,163

TABLE 12

Cement Factories (1957)

Factory	*Actual Capacity '000' tons*
Wah	215
Rohri	190
Dandot	75
Dalmia	120
Daudkhel	90
Hyderabad (Phase I)	105
Total capacity (July 1957) ...	795
Under Construction	
Hyderabad (Phase II) (To be ready by Dec. 1957)	105
Expected capacity (1958) ...	900

TABLE 13

Estimated Production of Hides and Skins (1956)

Variety	*Quantity '000' pieces*
Hides—	
Kips	1,500
Buffs	750
Total	2,250
Skins—	
Goat skins	3,750
Sheep skins	2,027
Total	5,777
Fur and fancy skins—	
Lamb skins	906
Kid skins	322
Other skins	21
Total	1,249

TABLE 14

Film Industry

NUMBER OF FULL LENGTH FLIMS RELEASED (1948-1956)

Year				*No. of films released*
1948	...	...	...	1
1949	...	...	...	6
1950	...	...	...	13
1951	...	...	...	7
1952	...	...	...	6
1953	...	...	...	10
1954	...	...	...	7
1955	...	...	...	20
1956	...	...	...	30

Over 60 films were under production in West Pakistan studios on 31st December 1956.

Cinema houses		197
Film studios	...	6
Pakistani films censored during 1956:—		
(*a*) Full length features ...	...	28
(*b*) Short length features	...	18

TABLE 15

Sports Goods Exported from West Pakistan (1952—56)

Year				*Exports (in rupees)*
1952	...	...	...	43,26,000
1953	...	...	...	56,39,000
1954	...	...	...	54,30,000
1955	...	...	...	75,43,000
1956	...	...	...	1,19,37,000

TABLE 16

Mining Industry (1956)

Product			*Unit*		*Production*
Natural Gas—					
(*a*) Sui gas fields	...	...	'000' Cubic feet	...	8,025,270
(*b*) Dhalian fields	...	...	'000' Cubic feet	...	2,415,765
Petroleum (crude oil)	...	...	Barrels	...	1,468,543
Limestone	...	...	Tons	...	756,400
Coal	...	...	Tons	..	645,000
Gypsum	...	...	Tons	...	36,200
Silica sand	...	...	Tons	...	10,500
Chromite	...	...	Tons	...	22,800
Iron ore	...	...	Tons	...	3,200

TABLE 17

Production of Salt

Year					*Sea (a) (in mds)*	*Rock (b) (in mds)*
1953	...	...	...	...	4,529,492	3,404,316
1954	...	...	...	...	4,066,434	3,888,510
1955	...	...	...	...	7,424,296	3,811,329
1956	...	...	...	...	N.A.	4,382,212

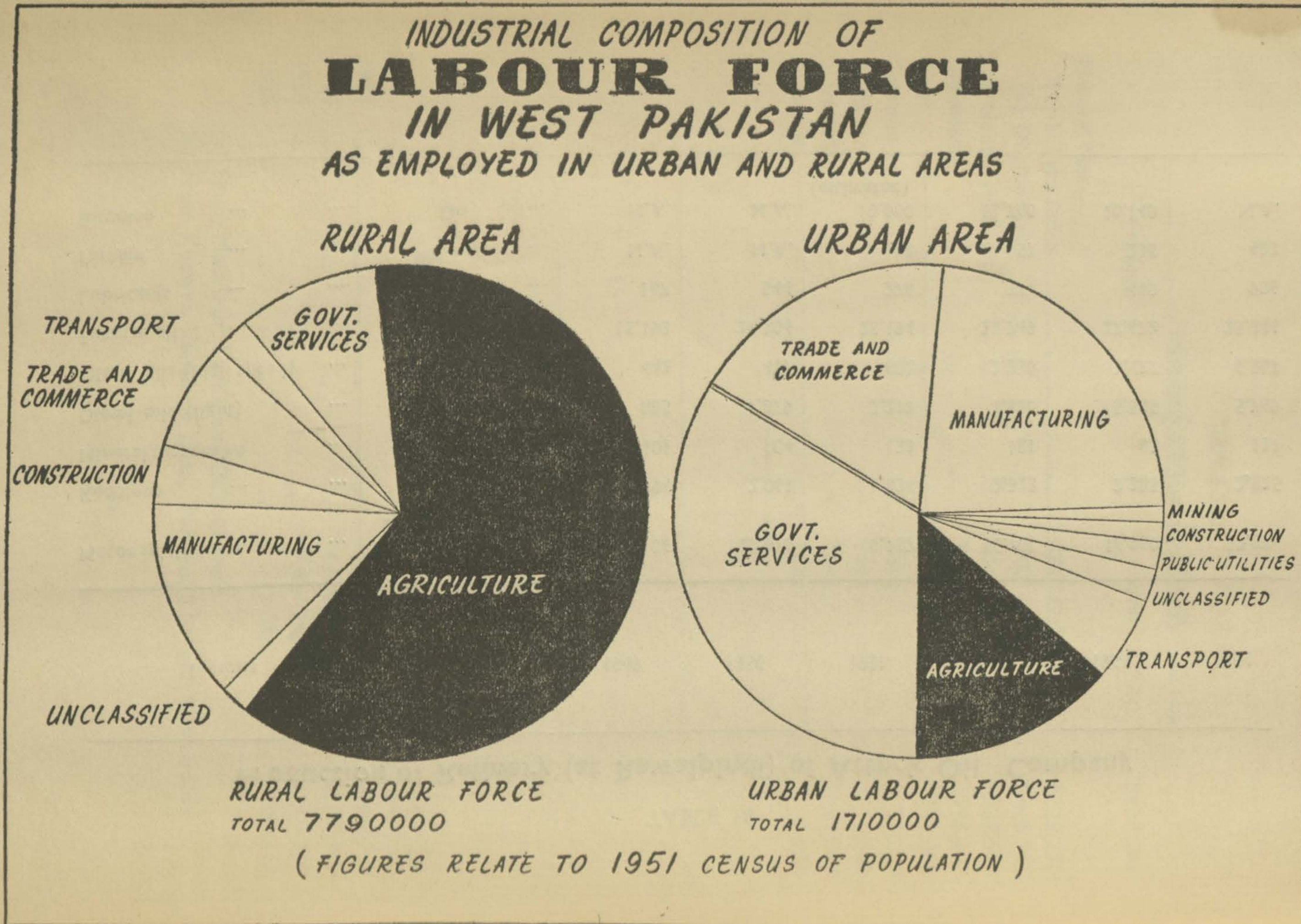
(*a*) From Mauripur, Landi, and Dabhiji areas.

(*b*) From Khewra, Kalabagh, Jatta, Bahadur Khel and Kark areas

TABLE 18

Production of Refinery (at Rawalpindi) of Attock Oil Company

Prcduct	Units	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Motor spirit	Thousand I.M.P. gallons.	6,106	10,415	11,157	15,101	16,950	19,076
Kerosene	Do ...	994	2,061	1,834	2,323	2,385	2,825
Mineral turpentine ...	Do ...	101	104	133	181	82	111
Diesel oils (light) ...	Do ...	885	1,879	2,219	3,620	5,585	5,769
Diesel oils (high speed) ...	Do ...	442	417	602	2,230	3,477	6,507
Furnace oil	Do ...	15,193	24,504	25,194	23,749	27,672	25,846
Lubricants	Do ...	167	544	276	371	440	986
Paraffin	Tons ...	N.A.	N.A.	88	157	235	483
Bitumen	Do ...	N.A.	N.A.	10,000 (estimated)	13,760	10,140	N.A.


INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF
LABOUR FORCE
IN WEST PAKISTAN
AS EMPLOYED IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS
RURAL AREA
URBAN AREA
TRANSPORT
GOVT. SERVICES
TRADE AND COMMERCE
CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING
AGRICULTURE
UNCLASSIFIED
TRADE AND COMMERCE
MANUFACTURING
GOVT. SERVICES
MINING
CONSTRUCTION
PUBLIC UTILITIES
UNCLASSIFIED
AGRICULTURE
TRANSPORT
RURAL LABOUR FORCE
TOTAL 7790000
URBAN LABOUR FORCE
TOTAL 1710000
(FIGURES RELATE TO 1951 CENSUS OF POPULATION)

LABOUR WELFARE

TABLE 19
Composition of Labour Force

SECTOR	RURAL		URBAN	
	Total employed	Percentage of total	Total employed	Percentage of total
Agriculture (including forestry and fishing)	4,985,600	63·8	234,300	13·7
Manufacturing ...	1,042,700	13·2	371,800	23·5
Government services ...	783,700	10·6	532,900	28·8
Trade and commerce ...	457,600	5·9	324,900	18·9
Construction ...	296,000	3·8	107,400	6·4
Transport ...	126,900	1·5	106,000	6·2
Public utilities ...	Nil	Nil	15,400	0·9
Mining ...	Nil	Nil	1,700	0·1
Unclassified ...	97,500	1·2	15,600	1·5
Total ...	7,790,000	100·0	1,710,000	100·0

Per Capita Income in Pakistan (1949-56)

Year	*Per Capita Income*
	Rs.
1949-50	230
1950-51	242
1951-52	236
1952-53	234
1953-54	243
1954-55	245
1955-56	237

TABLE 20

Cost of Living Indices of Industrial Workers in Selected Centres

(Base Year: 1948-49 = 100)

PERIOD (Financial year)	CENTRES		
	Lahore	Sialkot	Khewra
GENERAL INDICES			
1949-50	93	88	89
1950-51	81	78	81
1951-52	91	81	91
1952-53	98	90	103
1953-54	100	93	103
1954-55	97	87	98
1955-56	93	83	95
1956-57*	97	92	102
FOOD INDICES			
1949-50	90	86	85
1950-51	75	72	75
1951-52	86	78	91
1952-53	96	93	116
1953-54	93	93	105
1954-55	88	83	98
1955-56	86	79	92
1956-57*	91	93	103

*Figures are average of 9 months, April to December 1956.

EDUCATION

TABLE 21

PRIMARY EDUCATION—

Period	No. of schools	No. of students
1948-49	8,311	529,840
1949-50	9,804	646,347
1950-51	11,201	777,166
1951-52	12,522	932,760
1952-53	14,073	1,143,075
1953-54	16,093	1,266,986
1954-55	17,773	1,337,212

(b) SECONDARY EDUCATION (Middle schools)—

1948-49	2,186	307,254
1949-50	2,232	347,390
1950-51	2,252	380,169
1951-52	2,095	370,801
1952-53	1,527	318,539
1953-54	1,587	330,915
1954-55	1,652	350,183

(c) SECONDARY EDUCATION (High schools)—

1948-49	373	197,479
1949-50	436	229,128
1950-51	507	259,056
1951-52	548	277,678
1952-53	594	299,437
1953-54	644	330,992
1954-55	687	372,622

Secondary Education (session 1956-1957)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS (High and Middle)—

Number of Schools 2598

Number of Students ... ... 800,000 (Approx.)

Region	Government Colleges	Private College	Total
ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES.			
Lahore	23	14	37
Peshawar	17	5	22
Hyderabad	7	7	14
Quetta	2	*Nil*	2
Total	49	26	75
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.			
Lahore	10	1	11
Peshawar	4	*Nil*	4
Hyderabad	5	3	8
Total ...	19	4	23

NUMBER OF COLLEGES (SEX-WISE)

Colleges	Male	Female	Total
Arts and Science	57	18	75
Professional	22	1	23
Total ...	79	19	98

Approximate number of students in arts and science colleges=40,000.

During the current financial year eight new higher secondary schools (Intermediate colleges) are being opened at the following Places : Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Sukkur, Lahore (for boys) and Lahore(for girls).

HEALTH

TABLE 22

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries (1957)

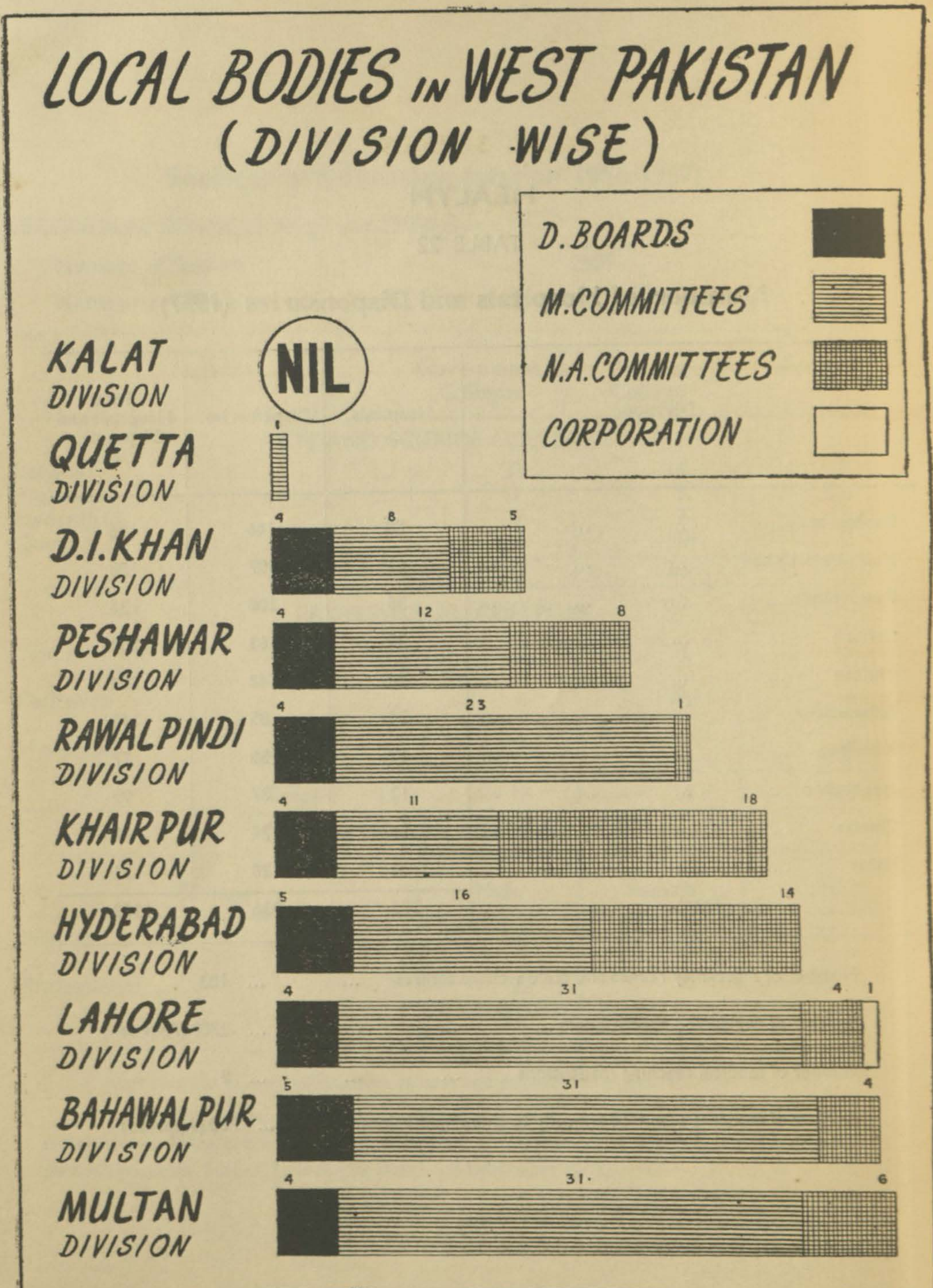
Division	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Total Hospitals and Dispensaries
Peshawar	50	146	196
Dera Ismail Khan	61	97	158
Rawalpindi	35	100	135
Lahore	39	163	202
Multan	46	148	194
Bahawalpur	34	85	119
Khairpur	19	58	77
Hyderabad	12	87	99
Quetta	16	24	40
Kalat	4	28	32
Total	316	936	1252

Number of maternity homes and child welfare centres 183

Number of registered practitioners ... ... 2700 (Approx.)

Number of medical teaching institutions 9

Number of students admitted annually to these institutions ... 700 (Approx.)



R&R (5)

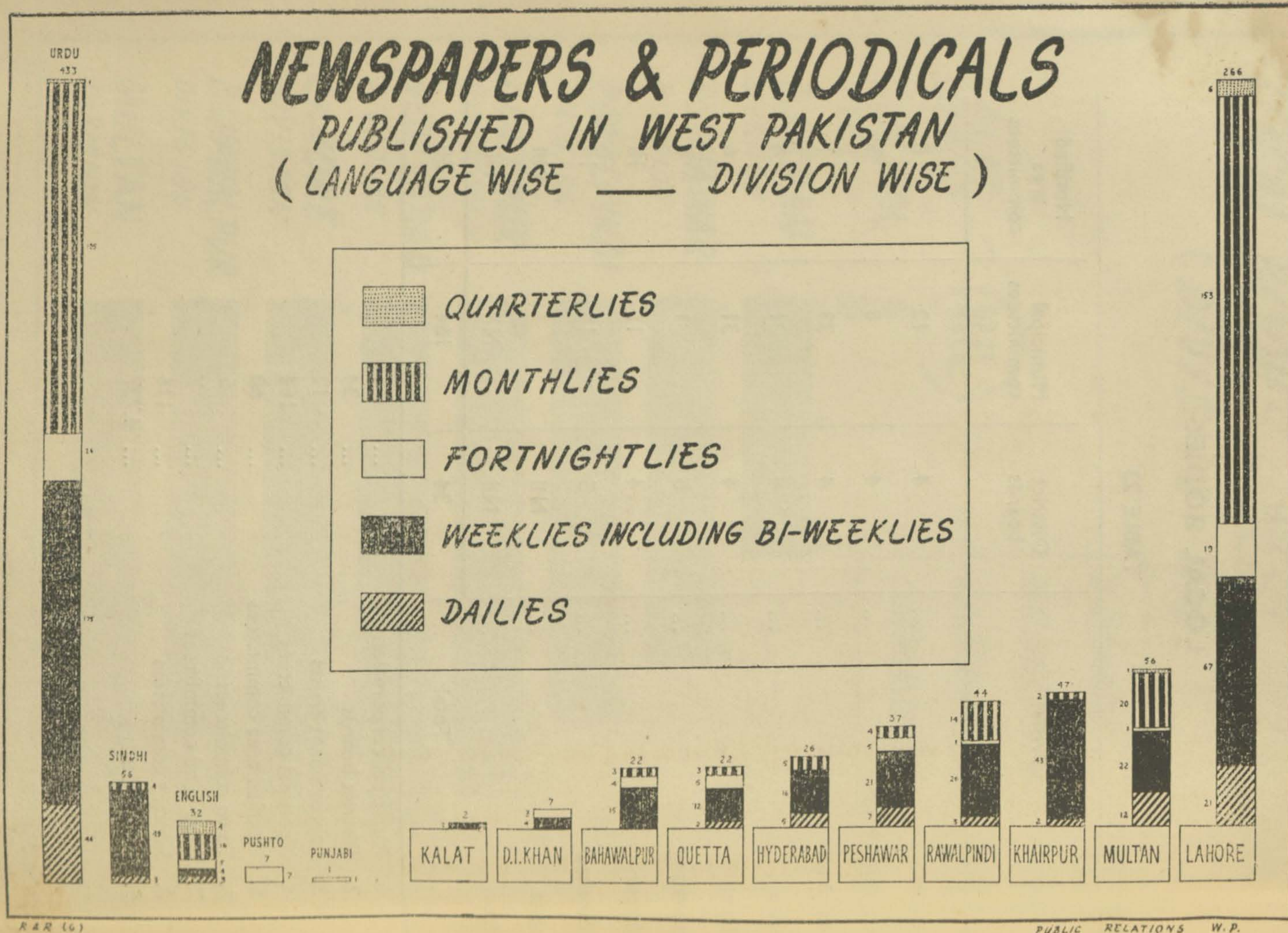
PUBLIC RELATIONS W.P.

LOCAL BODIES

TABLE 23

Division		District boards	Municipal committees	Notified area committees
Peshawar	...	4	12	8
Dera Ismail Khan	...	4	8	5
Rawalpindi	...	4	23	1
Lahore	...	4	31	4
Multan	...	4	31	6
Bahawalpur	...	5	31	4
Khairpur	...	4	11	18
Hyderabad	...	5	16	14
Quetta	...	Nil	1	Nil
Kalat	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	...	34	164	60

1.	Municipal corporation	...	1
2.	District boards	...	34
3.	Improvement trusts	...	12
4.	Municipal committees	...	164
5.	Notified area committees	...	60
6.	Town committees	...	5
7.	Bazar fund committees	...	7
8.	Sanitary committees	...	116
9.	Panchayats	...	4,727


NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED IN WEST PAKISTAN
(LANGUAGE WISE —— DIVISION WISE)
QUARTERLIES
MONTHLIES
FORTNIGHTLIES
WEEKLIES INCLUDING BI-WEEKLIES
DAILIES
URDU
433
SINDHI
56
ENGLISH
32
PUSHTO
7
PUNJABI
1
KALAT
D.I.KHAN
BAHAWALPUR
QUETTA
HYDERABAD
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI
KHAIRPUR
MULTAN
LAHORE
2
7
22
22
26
37
44
47
56
266
R&R (6)
PUBLIC RELATIONS W.P.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

TABLE 24

Newspapers and Periodicals (Division-wise)

Division	Language	Dailies	Bi-weeklies	weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Total
Peshawar	English, Urdu and Pushto	7	I	20	5	4	Nil	37
Dera Ismail Khan	Urdu and Pushto	Nil	Nil	4	3	Nil	Nil	7
Rawalpindi	Urdu	3	I	25	I	14	Nil	44
Lahore	English, Urdu and Punjabi	21	I	66	19	158	6	266
Multan	Urdu	12	4	18	I	20	I	56
Bahawalpur	Urdu	Nil	4	II	4	3	Nil	22
Khairpur	Urdu and Sindhi	2	2	41	Nil	2	Nil	47
Hyderabad	Urdu and Sindhi	5	Nil	16	Nil	5	Nil	26
Quetta	English and Urdu	2	I	II	5	3	Nil	22
Kalat	Urdu	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
	Total	52	14	214	38	204	7	529

Year Book
History of Pak

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28 DPR—14-8-57—SGFWP Lahore